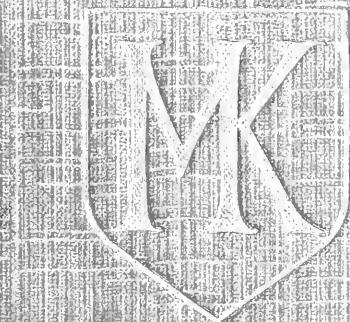


THE MAYERS

DEVONSHIRE

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EXETER CATHEDRAL AND THE BISHOP'S PALACE
(where John Maverick was ordained).

THE MAVERICKS
OF
DEVONSHIRE AND MASSACHUSETTS
BY
BEATRIX F. CRESSWELL



JAMES G. COMMIN
230, High Street,
EXETER.
1929.

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1929

*Then turned they unto the western wave
And lo their day god's eye
A look of such sunny omen gave
As lighted up sea and sky;
No frown was seen through sky or sea,
No tear on leaf or sod,
When first on their land of destiny
Our Eastern fathers trod.* T. Moore.

INTRODUCTION.

Genealogical trees are hard to climb ; and those who reach the top frequently see no more than a bewildering bird's eye view of branches spreading in every direction, detached individuals fluttering into space like autumn leaves ; isolated groups of connections, apparently connected with everything except the parent stem, which too often is entirely concealed under this mass of over-shadowing foliage.

Even when the available material is reduced to order, the result is merely a catalogue of names and dates, only comparable with those Biblical pedigrees the pious old woman described as :—“ Hard-name begat Hard-name, and so they went on begetting to the end of the chapter.”

Names and dates seem to satisfy the enthusiastic genealogist, especially when, by some fortunate chance, they can be linked together.

The Historian asks for more. He wants to know what these people did, where they lived, whether it is possible to know how much they were influenced by local and social surroundings. He searches to find any details which will lift them out of this catalogue of bare facts, and set them as individual characters before us.

An attempt to do this has been made in the following history of the Mavericks of Devon and Massachusetts. It is only concerned with the first four generations of the family, and the period covered is about one hundred and fifty years. The available details are very meagre ; imaginative conjectures have been avoided, or when advanced are offered with the grain of salt which should accompany all such suggestions.

Transcripts of documents, copies of wills, with their inventories, are given at the end of the volume, to shew the sources from which the information has been derived, which is here offered in a more extended and biographical form.

This history has been written at the request of Mr. Robert Van W. Maverick, who has also defrayed all the cost of publication, to give his family a record of their Devonshire ancestors in commemoration of the tercentenary of John Maverick's arrival in Massachusetts, 1630-1930.

Exeter, 1929.

BEATRIX F. CRESSWELL.

The Mavericks of Devonshire and Massachusetts.

In 1630 the Revd. John Maverick quitted the West of England, and adventured across the ocean to become one of the earliest founders of Massachusetts.

The Mavericks were of that yeoman stock which has always been the back-bone of England; those "plain Folk" of whom it has been said:—

"Though kings may boast and knights cavort
We broke the spears at Agincourt,
Never a field was starkly won
But ours the dead that faced the sun."

Search has failed to discover any British armorial bearings which the family might claim. As will presently be shewn, they were pushing their way upwards in the sixteenth century, and had they remained in England it is possible that by the channels of church or law they might have advanced to dignity, taken out a grant of arms, and assumed a place among the county families of Devon.

Instead of this they chose the more adventurous path of the pioneer, abandoned all prospect of promotion in old England, to fix their name indelibly on the New England across the sea.

The name occurs in various forms as Mavericke, Mauerricke, Madericke, Mathericke, and Maverick. This last spelling, now adopted by the family, has been used throughout these pages except where it otherwise occurs in extracts or quotations.

Whence the name is derived can be merely a matter of conjecture. It has been suggested that it is a form of Maurice. No connection is, however, traceable between the Morrices of the West Country and the Mavericks.

Whatever may be its source the name, or term, of Maverick has found a permanent place in the English language, and that in a somewhat remarkable manner.

About the year 1840 Samuel Maverick, a descendant of the Mavericks of Devon and Massachusetts, then settled on a ranch in Texas, was notorious among his neighbours for not branding his cattle. A calf or yearling found without a brand was sure to be Maverick's, and such cattle are known as "mavericks" at the present day. But as they were easily adopted by dishonest individuals, the term "a maverick" was applied to property illegally appropriated. By a further development a masterless man was called a maverick. The word has found its way into literature; Rudyard Kipling tells the story of "The Mutiny of the Mavericks," that Irish regiment "of loyal musketeers, commonly known as the Mavericks, because they were masterless and unbranded cattle."*

During the sixteenth century the family was established in East Devon, but it is very possible that they drifted up from the more western parts of the county. There are traditions of a Maverick having got into trouble at Tavistock during the 14th or 15th century, when somebody's head got broken; not at all an unlikely incident, but no documentary evidence exists to prove it, and the name does not occur in any known records of the town.

There is more reliable information from South Brent, where the name appears under another variant:—

In the *Patent Roll Calendars* [13 Hen. iv, p. 350], are the following entries:—

" 28 November 1411. Pardon to John Mavery of South Brent, co. Devon, the elder, for all felonies and trespasses committed by him, except treason, rape, murder and common larceny."

" 28 Nov., 1411. The like pardon to John Mavery, South Brent, co. Devon, the younger."

The apparent generosity of these pardons is considerably diminished by the exceptions, which are so extensive that it is difficult to tell what crimes John Mavery, elder and younger, probably father and son, might commit with impunity.

*See "Life's Handicap."

Although no link exists to connect these Maverys with the Mavericks of East Devon, we know there were Mavericks in South Brent at a much later period. In 1628 administration was granted at Totnes to Wilmota, widow of Samuel Maverick, late of South Brent, deceased. With the letter of Administration was enclosed, as was customary, an Inventory of his goods which throws a little light on Samuel Maverick's home and occupation.

1628, Feb. 12. Administration granted to Wilmota Maverick, widow of Samuel Maverick late of South Brent, deceased.

Inventory of goods of Samuel Maverick, husbandman, taken by John Meddocke and John Hannaford February 9th, 1628.

			£ s. d.
One brass crock & one brass cauldron			10 0
Pewter vessels	...	...	2 0
One chest & coffers	...	...	10 0
His working tooles	...	...	5 0
One bedstead & bedclothes			20 0
Wearing Aparrel	...	...	20 0
One iron crick, one peare of pot hangers, one brandise			1 6
Six poundes of wool	...	...	7 0
One spinning turne & one paire of cardes	...	...	2 0
Due unto him upon specialitie	...	18 11	8

£22 9 2

From the wool, spinning turn (wheel) and cardes we may conclude that Samuel, or his wife, were engaged in the woollen industry then universal throughout Devon. The "cardes" were boards set with wires used as carding combs to make the wool ready for spinning.

In the Parish Register of Colyton, East Devon, there are three records only that might be connected with the name.

1564, April 24. John Merycke of Wales and Johane, daughter of Robert Follet of Colyford were married.

1564, July 10. Anne, daughter of John Merycke of Colyford baptized.

1565, Dec. 16. Margaret, daughter of John Merycke of Colyford baptized.

The entries are somewhat ambiguous, especially as to dates. Did John Merycke of Wales settle at Colyford, in the parish of Colyton near his wife's relations? Whoever he was his affairs are of no consequence as regards the Mavericks of Devon and Massachusetts, whose ancestors were in another parish some miles away, before the date of these entries.

Whatever may have been the circumstances which took them there, the Mavericks were settled early in the 16th century at Awliscombe, a village in East Devon, two or three miles from the old market town of Honiton.

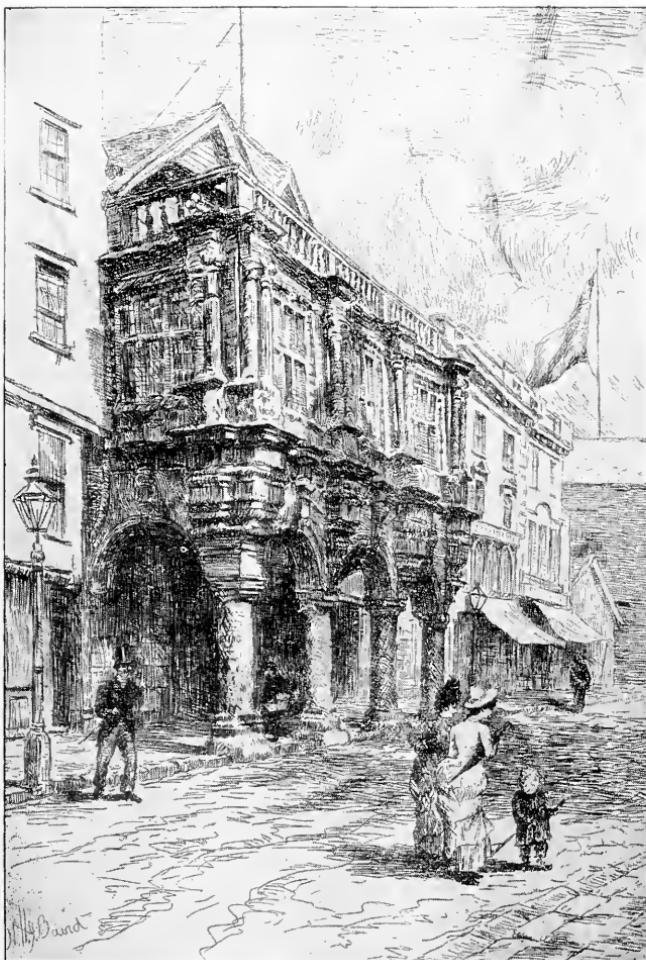
The name of the village occurs as Aulescombe, Olescombe, Ewelscombe, with other variants. It lies in a valley north west of Honiton, on the other side of the river Otter, here crossed by a bridge at the end of the town.

Awliscombe still remains a typical English village, with clusters of low cottages, many of them thatched, and each fronted with a gay garden. The ancient grey church dominates them from a slight rise, so that the tower is the first point visible on approaching the village.

In pre-reformation times part of the manor, and the advowson of the church, belonged to Dunkeswell Abbey, situated not far off. These at the dissolution of the monasteries were granted to the Russells, Earls of Bedford. Another part of the manor was given the 15th century to the Mayor and Chamber of Exeter as the endowment of a charitable bequest made by Thomas Calwodley to the City of Exeter.

ROBERT MAVERICK of Awliscombe is the first member of the family of whom there are any definite records. He was born early in the 16th century, most likely in pre-reformation times; the entry of his burial on November 14, 1573, in the Parish Register at Awliscombe describes him as "Robert Maierwick clerk."

At that period a "clerk in orders" did not necessarily imply Holy Orders. There were minor orders which a man could take without the priestly vow of



THE GUILDHALL, EXETER
(The Mayor and Chamber of Exeter held property in Awliscombe.)

celibacy. Such minor orders entitled him to be styled a clerk in orders, and he could " plead his clergy " or clerkship, as an exemption from capital punishment, if he fell into the clutches of the law.

The name of Maverick does not occur among the tenants of Awliscombe on the property which belonged to the Mayor and Chamber of Exeter. Robert may have held some position under the Abbot and Convent of Dunkeswell for the management of their lands in the parish.

He never was Vicar of Awliscombe. In 1554 the benefice was vacant, and Robert Slade was admitted Vicar on the presentation of John Russell, Earl of Bedford. The next incumbent, whose name is given without date of institution, was Richard Bacon, on whose resignation Peter Maverick, Robert's eldest son was instituted in 1580.

Had Robert Maverick been Vicar between Bacon and Slade his resignation or deprivation would have been recorded, and he would most likely have been described as Vicar of the parish in the entries of the baptisms of his children in the parish register.

The Parish Register of Awliscombe does not begin until 1559, thus no entry of the marriage of Robert, nor the baptisms of his elder children are on record. These were Peter the eldest son, John, Edward, and Alice. Alexander Maverick, whose name occurs later in the register, was perhaps another son. The actual name of the family first occurs in 1560 when Radford Maverick, probably the fifth son and sixth child was baptised.

Though it is disappointing for the genealogist not to be able to carry the family records back to a period previous to 1560, it must be emphasized that all details have been taken from original sources ; that the descent from Robert Maverick who died in 1573 is perfectly clear, needing no conjectural suggestions, nor imaginary interpolations to support it.

In the register are the following entries :—
Baptisms. 1560, June 5. Radford Mauericke the sonne
 of Robert Mauericke.

1564, April 19. Elizabeth daughter of
Robert Mauericke.
Burials. 1567, Nov. 5. William Mauericke.
 1567-8, Jan. 30. William son of Robert
Mauericke.
 1573, Nov. 14. Robert Maierwicke clerk.

It is worth while to mention here those Mavericks whose names appear in the Awliscombe register, who probably were the elder children of Robert Maverick, though they have no personal link with those members of the family who afterwards settled in New England.

ALEXANDER MAVERICK is recorded as having married Alice Crabbe on November 6, 1575. William, "son of Alexander Maverick" was baptised November 4th, 1576, and buried the 4th of February following, a second son Robert was baptised July 18th, 1578. It has been conjectured that Wilmote Maverick baptised Feb. 6th, 1579, may have been a daughter of Alexander, but no mention of her parentage occurs in the register, and save for this brief entry there is no further record of her history; unless she was that Wilmota who took out the administration of her husband's goods, Samuel Maverick of South Brent in 1628. At that date Wilmota would have been aged 59. Unfortunately the Parish Registers of South Brent do not begin until 1677, and there are no proofs available that Samuel married a kinswoman from East Devon, or left that part of the county to settle with his wife in South Brent.

EDWARD and JOHN MAVERICK are known through the will of their brother Radford Maverick. They both predeceased him, but Radford bequeathed legacies to their children in 1622.

EDWARD had a son baptised at Awliscombe October 18, 1590. In the register his name is written Nodias, with a contraction mark. Most likely it stands for Nicodemus. Eight years later in the Honiton register we find among the burials:—

1598 August 29 Nodias Madericke a man.
Poor little man! His father Edward pre-deceased

him by a few months, he also died at Honiton where he was buried May 3rd, 1598.

Edward had a daughter Elizabeth, and another son Henry, both of whom received 20s. under Radford Maverick's will. Henry married and left children, and further record of him will be given later.

JOHN MAVERICK also settled at Honiton, where his daughter Cicely was baptised April 8th, 1591, and a son John on Feb. 4th, 1593. Another daughter Elizabeth was baptised at Awliscombe Feb. 6th, 1597-8 and buried there the 3rd of April following.

On May 5th, 1619, Cicely was married at Ottery St. Mary to John Choram of that town. Radford Maverick left 20s. "to my cosen Sysell my brother John's daughter," he ignores her married name. John also had a son Radford, a godson of the Rev. Radford Maverick who bequeathed "20s. to Radford Mauericke my godson, my brother John's son, and I forgive him the 20s. he oweth me." Evidently he was a favourite. John, the other brother only had 10s. under his uncle's will; of Radford Maverick, junior, there is no farther record.

ELIZABETH, daughter of Robert Maverick, baptised April 19, 1564, was married 1584, July 4th, at Awliscombe to Thomas Brewer. She had probably died before 1622 as Radford Maverick mentions his brother-in-law Thomas Brewer in his will. He left him 5s. and another 5s. to his son Thomas Brewer, junior. This younger Thomas Brewer was then also married for Radford left:—

"To my cosen [great nephew] John Brewer [son of Thomas Brewer junior] 10s. to be put in a gold ring: to his daughter Mary my god-daughter 10s. to be put in a gold ring."

These bequests were most likely paid in gold coins, which were then hammered into rings.

ALICE MAVERICK has been assumed to have been one of Robert Maverick's children. All we know of her is that she was married at Awliscombe on May 13th, 1576, to "little John Searell."

The bridegroom's name arrests attention, it is so evidently a nick-name. Was there another John Searell, a "long John Searell" as distinguished from "little John?" Or did he habitually play the part of "little John" in the May games of Robin Hood that were performed in nearly every parish in Devon at this period?

RADFORD MAVERICK. From the biographers point of view Radford, the fourth, or fifth son of Robert Maverick is one of the most important members of the family. Although not a direct ancestor of the Mavericks of Massachusetts their history owes much to his personality. The biographical touches given to the introduction to his sermon printed in 1616, and his most elaborate will, which affords so much information in its details, help to construct the family history early in the 17th century.

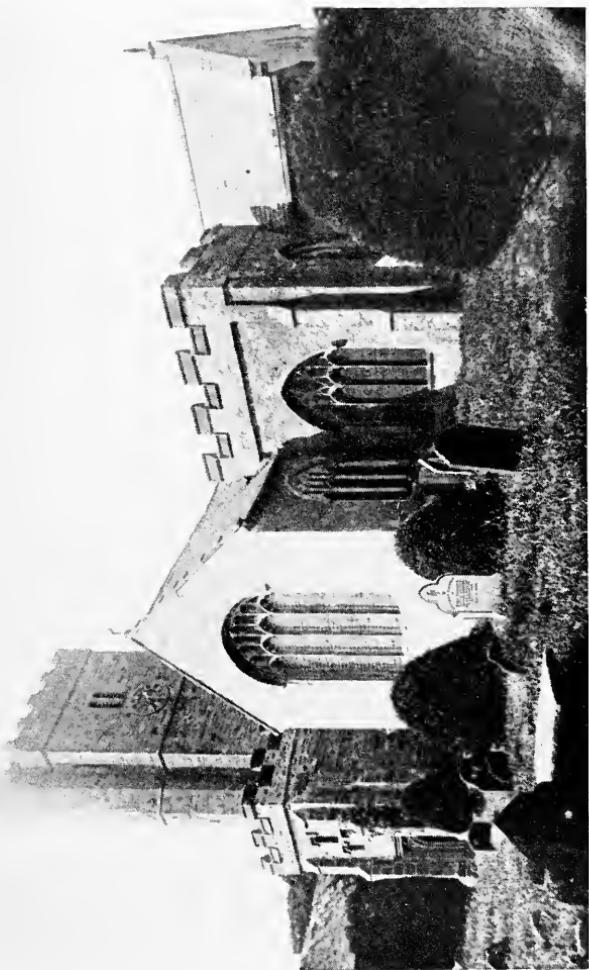
His baptism at Awliscombe is the first mention of the Mavericks in the parish registers:—

1560, June 5. Radford Mauericke the son of Robert Mauericke baptized.

Maverick mothers appear to have had laudable skill in rearing their babies. At a period when infant mortality was predominant the parish registers record long families of children of the Maverick name most of whom survived. Radford, as already mentioned, was a sixth child, with four or five brothers his seniors.

There is nothing to shew how Radford acquired his Christian name, no family of Radfords resided in the neighbourhood, but there were other "Radfords" among the Honiton children. There must have been a Radford of local importance who was godfather to them all. Radford Maverick himself had a godson Radford, the son of his brother John.

The family prosperity seems to have increased as the young Radford Maverick grew up. Neither his father nor his elder brother had been at College, but after Robert Maverick's death in 1573 (Radford being then aged thirteen), he matriculated at Exeter College, Oxford, November 17th, 1581, when he was twenty years of age [Foster's *Alumni Oxonienses*]. He left College without



ILSTON CHURCH
(where John Maverick was married).

a degree, and in 1583 took Holy Orders, being ordained by John Woolton, Bishop of Exeter, in the private chapel at the Bishop's Palace, receiving deacon's orders on June 1st, and was ordained priest on the 15th of the same month.

For three years there is no record of his career. He may have had some employment under the Southcotes of Bovey Tracey, who were patrons of the Rectory of Trusham. It is not unlikely that he was waiting for the death of John Cann, rector of Trusham, to step into his place, for as soon as John Cann died he was instituted rector of Trusham, June 12th, 1586, on the presentation of Thomas Southcote.

The friendship with the Southcotes was close and intimate ; Dowsabelle, or Dulcibella Southcote was his god-daughter. In his will he left her 10s. " to be put into a gold ring " and in the codicil he specially desired that this legacy should be paid even if other bequests were set aside for lack of money to settle them.

An elder sister, Mary Southcote, had married Thomas Ridgeway, bringing Radford Maverick into friendly relations with the Ridgeways of Torre-Mohun, better known nowadays as Torre and Torquay.

The church and village of Trusham stand on a lofty eminence above the beautiful valley of the Teign, between Exeter and Chudleigh. The old rectory still exists. Some years ago it had degenerated into two cottages, but has recently been restored to its dignity as a dwelling house, and retains evidence of its antiquity. The church preserves some Norman features of the 11th century. Its most recent addition has been a carved oak screen set across the tower arch. On this are placed the names of the rectors of Trusham from 1260 to the present day, and among them appears Radford Maverick who was rector from 1586 to 1616.

After being rector of Trusham for ten years Radford was presented to the vicarage of Ilsington by Thomas Ford of Bagtor and Henry his son, who were patrons for that turn [*pro hac vice*] he was instituted July 1st, 1597.

The large parish of Ilsington covers an extent of 25 square miles. The old granite church, dedicated to

St. Michael, displays the fine 15th century characteristics prevalent on the borders of Dartmoor, and does not lack features that carry back its history to still earlier days. The recumbent effigy of a lady in the north transept has been regarded as one of the Dynham family, who had property here from the time of Edward the First. In connection with Radford Maverick a floor stone in the south chancel aisle is of interest. It commemorates Thomas Pomeroy of Engledon [now Ingsdon], owner of one of the most important estates in the parish. He died in 1610, and was probably buried by Radford Maverick who may have written the now almost illegible Latin epitaph on the stone.

The north chancel aisle was in pre-reformation times a chapel of the Fords of Bagtor. Some years before Radford was vicar a son had been born in that family recorded in the parish register :—

A.Dni 1586 the xxii of April was baptized John the
son of Thomas Ford armiger.

This younger son of the patron of the living would have been a boy of about ten years old when Radford Maverick came to Ilsington. It is not impossible that the vicar was his tutor, if so his pupil has done him credit, for John Ford of Bagtor lived to be a popular dramatist during the 17th century, whose name still has a place in English literature.

Another "parishioner" must be mentioned, the most famous feature of the place, Haytor Rock, dominating the moor above the village, a land mark for miles round every part of the county. This magnificent granite rock is perhaps the finest of those Tors which are the distinguishing character of the great moorland centre of Devon. Nowadays Haytor is one of the most popular playgrounds for holiday makers ; in Radford Maverick's time it was like the rest of the moor worked for tin streaming. Radford evidently did a little mining speculation on his own account. He left in his will "to Mr. Warren, Vicar of Ilsington, my freeholde in a tynne work called the Sanctuary, and his successors for ever." The name of Sanctuary suggests that the "tynne work" may have been adjacent to the glebe. The present Vicar of Ilsington still has the



HAYTOR ROCK, in Ilslington Parish.
(From a Water Colour Sketch.)

glebe land known as Sanctuary, but no tin mine. The tin work must have been Radford's freehold as he would not have left the church lands to his successor.

He held these two livings of Trusham and Ilsington together until 1616, when he resigned Trusham, his successor being instituted August 17th that same year.

The date is significant for on September 15th, 1616, he was in London and preached at Paul's Cross a sermon on "The Practice of Repentance" this was printed in 1617 in London by William Standsby and dedicated to the:—

Right Hon. Thomas Lord Ridgeway
Baron of Galton Ridgeway.

In the introduction that follows he mentions that at the time the sermon was preached there was such a high wind blowing that it could not be attended to. At the conclusion he writes:—

"One thing more I must add, at my being in London when this sermon was preached, some few days before I promised your brother, and verily intended to shew my dutie unto you in Lambeth, when my paynes had been ended about the same [i.e., after the sermon had been delivered] but I was hindered onlie by sickness and weakness which made me return home speedily, where, I thank God, I have now after a long sickness reasonably well recovered my health and strength again, and am not altogether without hope but that I may see you once more before I go hence and am no more seen. From my poor house at Ilsington in Devon the sixth of August 1617."

There can be no doubt that Radford was hoping to receive some further preferment, and that Lord Ridgeway would be his patron in this matter, for he reminds him:—

"You are not ignorant of my long and ancient acquaintance with you (with reverence I speak it) here in your own country, to speak nothing of the many favours I have received from you and your worthy ancestors."

These worthy ancestors were Thomas Ridgeway, and his wife Mary Southcote. In mentioning the "long

acquaintance" with Lord Ridgeway, Radford probably hinted that he had known the great man from childhood. Lord Ridgeway does not, however, appear to have bestowed any favours on his mother's friend.

Sir Thomas Ridgeway of Torre, Devon, was one of the many west-country gentlemen who served in the military affairs in Ireland in Elizabeth's reign. In 1612 he was created Baronet, and raised to the peerage, in 1616 as Baron Ridgeway of Galten Ridgeway. To this recent honour Radford Maverick alludes in his dedication:—

"The certayne knowledge I took of your zealous and pious courses you ever held in the right path of religion which happily hath prepared you for these greater honours and places."

Lord Ridgeway was further advanced to the Earldom of Londonderry; the "right vertuous and religious lady his wife" included in Radford's dedication, was Cicely, sister and co-heir of Henry Mackwilliam.

Lord Londonderry died after 1622, and is commemorated on a stupendous monument, which he shares with his father and grandfather in the old church of St. Saviour's, Torre.

Radford Maverick remained in "his poor house at Ilsington," the vicarage there, until 1621, when he resigned the living and came to Exeter. His name occurs as "Master Radford Maverick" as minister or curate of All Hallows, Goldsmith Street, Exeter, in 1622. William Sheers was then rector.

Radford must have been residing in Exeter for some little time before he resigned Ilsington; for his wife pre-deceased him and was buried in St. Mary Major's church there. In his will he describes himself as "minister and preacher in the cittie of Exeter." No record of his marriage, or of his wife's maiden name has been found; she probably was Audrey Rackley. In his will he makes several references to Rackleys as his wife's kinswomen.

His "cosen" Anne Rackley, widow, nursed him in his last illness. To "Joane Rackley my wyfe's kinswoman" he leaves "my wyfe's best gowne and her beaver hatt and band with the trunk they be in. To

the said Joane Rackley one sylver presse that is at IIsington which was her grandfathers, also 20^s in money, 10^s to be put in a gold ring."

The sylver presse was most likely what we should now call a plate chest. Other bequests to the Rackleys will be seen on referring to the will.

Anne Rackley, spinster, of the city of Exeter, was appointed executrix of his will. She was to be assisted by Mr. Clement Owlbarrow, Mr. Gregory Soper, William Holmes, Nicholas Somers and John Parsons.

Radford's brothers had pre-deceased him, but the omission of his nephews John and Nathaniel Maverick from any share in administering to his estate is rather remarkable. It seems to indicate that they were both out of reach; Nathaniel was most probably in London.

John may have been at Beaworthy. Radford bequeathed "to my cosen [nephew] John Maverick, preacher, one of Zanchees [sic] works of the Nature of God in Lattyn."

Radford Maverick's elaborate will was made in July, 1622. To this he added a codicil in the November following, then being:—

"In great weakness of body by means of a dropsy and not knowing how long I may continue in it." He was afraid that his estate would be much diminished on account of this illness, and that there would not be sufficient means available to pay all the legacies. He had left to Anne Rackley, widow, "one gown of cloth of serge which is at Gregory Soper's unmade." In the codicil he gives her "my wife's best cloak, the serge having been made into a gown for me."

He only survived until December, 1622, and then died aged 62, and was buried as his will directed "in the same tomb that my wife was buried in the parish church of St. Mary the more [St. Mary Major] with a sermon there."

The parish register records:—

1619, Nov. 10th. Mrs. Audrey Maverick was buried.

1622, Dec. 26th. Mr. Radford Maverick minister buried.

They left no children.

It is worth while briefly to consider some points

in Radford Maverick's sermon, as throwing light on the religious opinions of the family, indicating the Puritanical tendencies which eventually induced his nephew John Maverick, to seek for freedom of conscience in the New World.

The sermon is strongly impregnated with the doctrine of pre-destination. The preacher exemplifies the preservation for Divine purposes not only of Scripture characters, but also Constantine the Great, Luther, Queen Elizabeth spared through the reign of her sister Mary, and James the First escaping Gunpowder Plot.

He must have had Lord and Lady Ridgeway in his thoughts when he wrote:—"No man cometh into the world by chance, but for some end and purpose, God doth sett every one his task, allotting some special duty to every one of his servants, whereunto he ought specially to attend."

The Preacher shewed his erudition by quoting St. Augustine and Thomas Aquinas in the original Latin. Here and there he introduced a Hebrew word, and a little Greek. As may be expected there are several allusions to "our enemies the papists." The whole tone of the discourse was, we may feel sure, such as would be expected by the listeners of 1617 standing round Paul's Cross, loitering to hear the preacher, and strolling away, soon forgetting even those words which were not lost on their ears, wafted away into air by the fresh autumn breeze.

PETER MAVERICK. The direct ancestor of the Mavericks of Massachusetts was the eldest son of Robert Maverick, probably born at Awliscombe before the commencement of the earliest existing parish register in 1559. If, as is most likely, he was about two and twenty when he took Holy Orders, he would have been born about 1550.

The earliest record that we have of him is his ordination by Bishop Woolton in the private chapel of the Bishop's Palace at Exeter, where he was ordained deacon on January 15th, 1573-4, and priest on the 16th of March following.

In the Bishop's register his name occurs as "Petrus



AWLISCOMBE CHURCH.
(From a Lithograph by Spread, 1833.)

Bull *als* Maverick." How came he to be called Bull? Surnames with the addition of *als* [alias] are very frequent in the 16th century, and as yet have never been satisfactorily explained. Surnames were still in a state of fluctuation, some distinction, not always permanent being appended to a man's Christian name to identify him among other members of the same family. This "als" is perhaps akin to the hyphenated surnames of the present day. Bull may have been his mother's name. It was given at his ordination and afterwards when he was instituted into Awliscombe vicarage, and only occurs in the Bishop's registers. In other records he is simply Peter Maverick, and the alternative name of Bull, if a mystery is a negligible one. We shall meet with other mysteries before we have done with Peter Maverick; he was rather a perplexing person.

He married at Awliscombe on November 7, 1577, the register recording that on this day the marriage of Peter Maverick Clerk and Dorotheie Tucke.

The Tuckles appear to have been amongst the most important parishioners of Awliscombe. They were tenants of that part of the parish which belonged to the Mayor and Chamber of Exeter.

From the Bailiffs' accounts, preserved in Exeter Guildhall, we find that in 1588 Robert Tucke paid rent for the Barton of Awliscombe. In 1600 John Tucke is recorded as holding one tenement there "being the capitull house at $iii\frac{1}{2}$ a year." This Barton, or Capitull House, would have been the manor house. Dorotheie Tucke was most likely the daughter of Robert Tucke, her father's name is not given in the register. She had a sister married to "one Jeffery Granow." This marriage is not in the Awliscombe register, but, as we shall presently see, Granow proved an unpleasant thorn in Peter Maverick's side.

As he was at the time of his marriage a clerk in holy orders, Peter may then have been serving as curate at Awliscombe. The vicar was Richard Bacon.

Ecclesiastical affairs were then in a very fluctuating condition. The older men, ordained in pre-reformation times, were dying out. Many of them had adjusted their consciences to new opinions, and retained their

livings through all changes of ceremonial. Parishes like Awliscombe, which had belonged to the monasteries were now in lay patronage. The patrons frequently regarded the advowson as property which could be "farmed out"; or temporarily handed over for a money payment to some individual who had a relation or protégé he wished to patronize. It was often difficult to find "fit persons to serve in the sacred ministry of the church" (as the Book of Common Prayer words it), sometimes the individual was so unfit that he was speedily deprived, and the Crown, in the person of Queen Elizabeth, intervened and presented someone else.

In 1580 Richard Bacon resigned the living of Awliscombe, and Peter Maverick als Bull was instituted on November 3rd of that year on the presentation of John Cole, clerk, patron "for this turn, by reason of an assignment made to him to John Woolton, Bishop of Exeter, who had a grant of the advowson from Francis, Earl of Bedford true patron of the living." This is a typical example of how ecclesiastical affairs were then managed. The Earls of Bedford, to whom the property belonging to Dunkeswell Abbey had been given, granted the advowson of Awliscombe to the Bishop of Exeter. He, in his turn, assigned the patronage of the vacant benefice to John Coie, who for some reason wished to present Peter Maverick to the living.

The pretty rural village of Awliscombe has already been described. A few notes on the church where Peter Maverick ministered from 1550 to 1616 may not be amiss. Thirteen vicars had preceded him; the first known being Lawrence de Sanford admitted in 1287, "on the presentation of the Abbot and convent of Dunkeswell."

In common with other Devonshire churches few architectural features remain that are older than the 14th or 15th century.

Towards the end of the 15th or early in the 16th century the building received considerable additions. Thomas Chard, last Abbot of Ford, one of the most prominent ecclesiastics in Devon of his time, was born at Awliscombe, and wished to erect some memorial that

would commemorate him in his native parish. With the consent, doubtless readily granted of the Abbot of Dunkeswell, he built, or re-decorated, the south transept adding near it a magnificent porch, rendering the church of St. Michael, Awliscombe, one of the finest churches in East Devon. Inside it has retained a good stone screen. In the north-east window some ancient glass is preserved where the figures of St. Helena, St. Katharine, St. Mary Magdalene, and St. Barbara may be recognized.

In the ancient font, a fine example of 15th century perpendicular style, John the eldest child of Peter Maverick, was baptized October 28th, 1578.

Subsequently the following children were baptized, several of whom died in infancy:—

1580, October 3. Judeth and Rebecca [twins] baptised.

They were buried Oct. 10th, 1581.

1583, June 24. Nathaniel son of Peter Maverick, clerk, baptized.

1585, June 11. Daniel and Elizabeth [twins] baptized.

1585, June 12. Daniel son of Peter Maverick, clerk, buried.

In 1586, July 24, and 1587, August 4th, daughters each in turn called Marie were baptized, and buried; the first on Nov. 1, 1586, the second August 21st, 1604.

The surviving children were John, Nathaniel and Elizabeth. In the parish register there is a record of the burial on Dec. 16th, 1607, of Alice Maverick a/s Tucke, widow.

It has been suggested that this Alice was the wife of Alexander Maverick, married at Awliscombe Nov. 6, 1575. But Alexander's wife's name is given as Alice Crabbe, and there is no evidence of her being connected with the Tuckles. More probably Alice Maverick a/s Tucke was Peter's mother-in-law residing after her widowhood with her daughter and son-in-law at the vicarage, and indifferently called Mistress Tucke or Mistress Maverick after the loose treatment of surnames at that period.

It is also possible that Alice Tucke may have been the sister of Peter's wife Dorotheie, who married Jeffery Granow.

What the original cause of the dispute may have been is difficult to ascertain ; it was probably a question of money, or a debt ; but about 1586 Jeffery Granow (or Granowe) was detained in the Sheriffs ward of Devon "at the suit of one Maverick, his brother-in-law."

It is worth noting that at this period, except for debtors or political offenders, imprisonment was not a punishment, but merely a detention of the individual until he could be brought before the Justices for trial ; the trial being often indefinitely postponed in spite of every effort made by the prisoner to obtain a hearing. Prison life at that time has been described as "nasty brutish, and short," the last because the incarcerated wretch too often obtained "gaol delivery" by the hand of death before his case was tried. The Governor of the Gaol paid a sum of money to the Crown for his office, and maintained the prison as an expensive boarding house. Penniless prisoners were starved on the allowance from the county of 2*d.* of bread a day. The well-to-do could procure fire, light, bedding and food at an extortionate rate, every official from the Governor to the gaolers demanding exorbitant fees.

The wards, or prisons, of Devon and Exeter were at that time notorious for their vile conditions, and it is not surprising that Granow availed himself of every possible means of release. Wherefore he :— "falsely accused Peter Maverick preacher of diverse fowle and lewd matters" which resulted in the Justices "sending for the said Granow out of the said ward," for examination. The affair dragged on till 1590-1591, Granow contriving that his information should reach Queen Elizabeth's Privy Council. Letters were then directed to "certaine Justices of the Peace in the County of Devon, who again examined the matter" and made report on the same and of their opinions of the good disposition of Mavericke, a Learned Preacher, and of the evell life and conversation of Granowe."

Further examinations followed before Gervase Babington, then Bishop of Exeter, but later mentioned

in the report of the Privy Council as "now Bishop of Worcester." Babington was Bishop of Exeter 1595-1597, the dates shewing how this litigation dragged on. The Mayor of Exeter also took part in the enquiries, and declared "he could find no credit in the accusation and the accused was greatly wronged."

An order was then given for the discharge of Maverick; he seems to have been obliged to attend personally before the Privy Council and to have been detained in some sort of custody during the enquiry.

Granow, however, made another effort, "being still a prisoner in Exeter." He was sent before the Lord Chief Justice, "but was able to say nothing, whereupon his Lordship would have sent him back again, but by entreaty he was committed to the King's Bench. Any place of detention was better than Exeter.

The report concludes:—"Emongst the examinations taken there are divers matters concerning the lewd behaviour of Granow, and the grounds of this mallice, Mavericke and he having married twoe sisters."

Apparently the examiners regarded the family connection as accountable for anything.

The final report is endorsed "concerning Jeffery Granow, 1597." So this quarrel, with the legal enquiries arising out of it, lasted ten years.

From the conditions of ecclesiastical affairs at that period it is possible that Granow's accusations dealt with the religious opinions and practises of Maverick. "Fowle and lewd matters" do not sound to modern ears like complaints of false doctrines, or neglect of religious ceremonials. In the 17th century, however, these were regarded as crimes of the "fowlest" character and the term lewd is applied to unlawfulness in clerical matters.*

The probability that the accusations were of this character is strengthened by the examination before the Bishop, and the circumstance that Peter Maverick had to attend personally to answer for his conduct before the Privy Council.

*Johnson gives *lewd* as wicked, lustful, unclerical.

In his charge before the Bishop and Mayor in 1591 Granow was associated with Andrew Holmer, "a verie lewd person." The reports of these bygone enquiries are very wordy and full of repetitions, yet so vague that it is difficult to determine what really passed between accuser and accused, or the actual doings of the legal courts. Nevertheless they are of value in throwing light on family history.

Andrew Holmer, for instance, "exhibited divers complaints against Peter Mavericke, Vicar of Olescombe." The identification of the name as Awliscombe is written on the document in a later hand, affording a clue for tracing the earliest records of the family. It is also gratifying to read the opinions of those important people the Mayor and Bishop of Exeter, who asserted that Peter Maverick was a man well accounted for in his profession and honest conversation.

From the documentary evidence at our disposal Peter seems to have been of a disputations disposition, and prone to law-suits. This may have rendered him unpopular, however grateful the biographer may be for the information afforded in the history of the Mavericks.

He appears in 1612 as plaintiff in a suit against William Champeney of Yarnscombe in North Devon, concerning the lease of a messuage and land in Awliscombe. These Mr. Champeney in 1609 was willing to lease as was then the custom, to Mr. Maverick for 99 years on three lives, Maverick undertaking to pay £40 as earnest money on the lease.

After this was paid William Champeneys demanded a larger sum, "having intelligence that more money might be gotten for the said messuage."

The dispute is not particularly interesting* but the terms of the lease are of the greatest importance in the history of the family.

Leases were then, and for long afterwards granted on "lives." That is to say three individuals, seldom

*The actual terms of the suit have been added among the other documents in the appendix to this history taken from the printed copies in the *Hist. Gen. Reg.*, April, 1915, p. 146.

more, rarely fewer, were named during whose lifetime the property was to be held by the lessee and his successors. Our ancestors were stay-at-home folk ; a man took it for granted that he, his sons, and grandsons would be willing to reside on the lease-hold property for the entire period of 99 years, while the man who thus leased the estate did not really alienate it from his family possessions by an actual sale. If one of the lives fell in by decease, it was usually replaced by another but there was always an endeavour, when the lease was taken out to insert the names of children, or very young people, who were likely to survive, if not 99 years, at least for a considerable part of them, and who would later on renew the agreement with other young lives to succeed them. Estates in England have sometimes been held by the same families for extensive periods through this custom of lease on lives.

Peter Maverick named as the three lives on his lease his second son Nathaniel, not then thirty years old, and his two grandsons Samuel and Elias, particularly described as "two of the sons of John Maverick, son, of the said Peter."

John Maverick had been married at Ilsington in 1600, when his uncle Radford was vicar, so these two boys, who had an elder brother, could not have been more than ten years old when their names were put on the lease.

In 1601 Peter Maverick drew up a return of the "Vicarage of Awliscombe," detailing the name of the patron, and the extent of the glebe lands. He mentions that there was a "house and curtilages (courtyards), two herb gardens, and little orchards," and adds that when he came there he found "no implements in the house but the screens," these being the removable partitions that divided one room from another.

A new Terrier, or parochial record, was written by him in 1613 in which he mentions that he had built a new vicarage at his "own proper costs and charges."*

*These documents holographs with Peter Maverick's signature, are preserved in the Diocesan Registry, Exeter. Transcripts are given at the end of this book.

This old vicarage stood in the hollow below the church, particulars of the house are given in a later Terrier of 1728.

"The vicarage house is built of mud with earthen walls and covered with thatch ; containing four chambers kitchen, parlour and hall, and four small ground rooms floored with earth but not ceiled, consisting of two bays of building, built with mud walls and covered with thatch. The barn and stable adjoining consist of about two bays of building of mud walls covered with thatch."

This vicarage was surrounded by about half an acre of walled garden, with an orchard bounded by a hedge. The site of the old house can be traced at the bottom of the present garden. Only the well remains, deprived of all picturesqueness by being supplied with a modern pump.

Here Peter Maverick would have passed his days in the busy life of the country clergyman of the 17th century. Interested in farming his glebe, enjoying his garden, and sharing in the village pastimes, the Revel, Christmas games, and Harvest Home. At that period the parish priest was the link in local government that united church and state ; friend alike to squire and cottager, to whom all appealed for the settlement of disputes or redress of grievances, and the parish church was the centre not only of the spiritual, but the parochial life of the little community.

Home life in the new vicarage would have been very simple. Baking, brewing, and all domestic work was done at home, and Mrs. Maverick was, we may be sure, fully occupied in providing comfort for the family, besides little luxuries distributed to the sick and poor of the parish. Those gardens and orchards so carefully detailed in the Terriers, helped to render the family self supporting. The Inventory of Radford Maverick's goods shews how simply such a house was furnished. Chairs were a luxury for old people, young folk sat on stools, or benches. The tables were boards set on tressells, removable when not required. Books were few. Among the most valuable household goods were the brass pans and crocks, so frequently mentioned in wills of that time.

SIGNATURE OF PETER MAVERICK, 1601.

Herrick, himself a Devonshire Vicar, only a few years later than Peter Maverick has given us a picture of his own vicarage at Dean Prior :—

“A little house whose humble roof
Is weather proof

“Low is my porch, as is my fate
Both void of state.

“And yet the threshold of my door
Is worn by th’ poor.

“Who thither come and freely get
God’s word, or meat.

“Like as my parlour, so’s my hall
And kitchen small.

“A little butterie and therein
A little bin,

“Which keeps my little loaf of bread
Unchipt, unfead

“Lord I confess too when I dine
The pulse is Thine.

’Tis Thou that crown’st my glittering hearth
With guiltless mirth

“Thou mak’st my teeming hen to lay
Her egg each day.

“The while the conduits of my kine
Run cream (for wine).

“All these and better Thou dost send
Me to this end.

“That I should render for my part
A thankful heart.”

On February 3rd, 1616, John Hassarde was instituted into the vicarage of Awliscombe, the benefice being void "*per necem Petri Mavercke.*"

This ominous term "*per necem*" "by violent death" * shadows the close of Peter Maverick's life with mystery. So far nothing has come to light to reveal what occasioned the violent death of this Vicar whose Bishop declared that he was of virtuous life and honest conversation [behaviour]. No record of his death occurs in the parish register of Awliscombe.

**Nex-necem*, a " violent death " as distinct from natural mortality " "*per mortem*" the term that usually occurs in the Registers of the Bishops of Exeter. It has been suggested that the scrivener on this occasion used an unusual term from mere pedantry, but the word is rare and seems to have been deliberately written.

Had he, in spite of the Bishop's commendation, fallen under the harshness of the ecclesiastical laws, as did so many of the Puritan clergy of the time, the circumstance would have been fully recorded among the many accounts of the 17th century persecutions of the non-conformists.

Did the exasperated Granow contrive the violent death of his brother-in-law?

Peter Maverick's name is conspicuously missing from the will of Radford Maverick. He left legacies to "John, son of my eldest brother" but does not mention that brother's name, though there were two, if not three brothers his seniors, sons of Robert Maverick. Peter left no will, for that omission the circumstances of his death would be accountable. Wills were then usually made during the last few months of the testator's life, if not on his death-bed. A sudden violent death left a man intestate.

Nor does there seem to have been any grant for an administration of his goods applied for by his heirs.

Only in the Register of Bishop Valentine Cary, by the use of an unusual Latin term, is there any hint given how the honest life and conversation of Peter Maverick met with its tragic end.

NATHANIEL MAVERICK. Before proceeding to record the more important members of the family, it will be worth while to set down such brief facts as are known about Nathaniel, the second son of Peter Maverick, whose baptism is entered in the parish registers of Awliscombe on June 24, 1583, "Nathaniel, son of Peter Maverick clearke."

His was the first of the three lives set upon the lease of land at Awliscombe between William Cham-peney and Peter Maverick. He was then, in 1609, aged 23. We next meet with him in his 39th year when he was mentioned in Radford Maverick's will [1622] in which he left "to my cosen Nathaniel Maverick my eldest brother's son tenn shillings to be put into a gold ring."

Nathaniel appears to have followed the legal profession, and left Devon for London, where eventually he

had a good appointment as head clerk to the town clerk of the City of London. In this capacity he may be associated with the following statement which is to be found among the State Papers Domestic of Charles I., dated 26 May, 1627 :—

“ Statement addressed to Philip Earl of Montgomery Lord Chamberlain re mercy to be extended to Elizabeth Draper now a condemned person in Newgate Prison for the murder of her child which she alleges was born dead.”

(At the foot)—

“ I have perused this certificate drawn by Mr. Mavericke and corrected it in some things, and doe allow hereof, if your lord be pleased to underwrite your name thereto first I will joyn our Lordship in it.

Philip Watson.”

Nathaniel's intimacy with the legal officers of the city of London is shewn by his name appearing in the Obituaries of Richard Smyth [Camden Soc. vol. xliv, 1848, p. 3]. Smyth was Secondary officer at the Poultry Compter under the Sheriff of London.*

Mr. Smyth jotted down in a note book the deaths of all the people who interested him ; making a remarkable volume where names still famous in history, personal friends, relations, casual acquaintances, besides good-for-nothings who suffered the last penalties of the law, are impartially recorded. The entries are annoyingly brief, on page 5 in the year 1630, November 24 we find :—

“ Nathaniel Maverick chief clarke to the Town clarke died.”

Smyth was most likely personally acquainted with him, and it would have added to the interest of this family history had he given more details.

Nathaniel's death must have followed a brief illness, his will is dated Nov. 17, 1630. In it he styles himself Nathaniel Maverick of London, gent. He is described in the Probate Act book as “ late of St. Lawrence Old Jewry, London. His brief will leaves everything to Mary his wife, appointing her sole executrix ; they do not seem to have had any children.

*At the Compters the Sheriff's Officers received and accounted for moneys due to the city of London. In modern parlance we should call them “ rates offices.” One of these was established in the old Poultry Market, still known as “ The Poultry.”

In the spring of 1630, John, Nathaniel's elder brother, had sailed for New England. Doubtless Nathaniel felt no inclination to resign his excellent appointment in London for precarious adventures across the ocean. It was however destined that neither through the church nor the law should the Mavericks acquire distinction in the land of their birth.

He must have impressed some kindly recollections on the memory of his nephew, Samuel Maverick of Massachusetts, for he named his eldest son, born about 1629, or 1630, Nathaniel. This Nathaniel went to the Barbadoes, where he died in 1670. His father Samuel was still living, and is mentioned in his will. He left three sons, minors, one of these was also Nathaniel, later recorded as Nathaniel Maverick of St. Michael's Parish, Barbadoes. He died in 1700, leaving a young son, another Nathaniel. The will of yet another Nathaniel Maverick of St. Peter's parish is dated 1710. Thus did the Mavericks of the western continent preserve the name of their distant kinsman Nathaniel Mavericke of Old Jewry, London, born in 1583 at Awliscombe, Devon.

JOHN MAVERICK. When, on October 28th, 1578, Peter Maverick baptized his first-born child, a son, in the fine old 15th century font at Awliscombe, and named him John, he must have felt some of those aspirations and hopes concerning the boy's future which would occur to any serious minded parent at such a time.

The Mavericks were prosperous. The Tuckles, John's grandparents, were amongst some of the most important people in the parish of Awliscombe. Hopes of further social advancement for his son must have passed through Peter's thoughts if he ventured to look forward.

But never we may feel sure, when he dedicated that little swaddled infant, in the old words of the Second Prayer Book of Edward the Sixth, to be "Christ's faythfull soouldier and seruant unto his lyves end," did he think of that life attaining its ripe fullness in the New World, not long discovered by West Country



THE 15th CENTURY FONT, Awliscombe,
in which John Maverick was baptized.

Photo—E. Berry, Honiton.

adventurers ; vaguely described in Devon's seaports by weather-beaten mariners, whose tales were only half credited, or told as marvels on winter evenings round the fire on the open hearth.

Peter Maverick had no University degree. That omission was rectified in the education of his son. There are indications that the Mavericks were in better circumstances after the death of Robert Maverick in 1573. Peter married, and married well, in 1577. Radford matriculated at Exeter College, Oxford, in 1581. He was Rector of Trusham in 1586, and may have given some assistance to his nephew when John followed his uncle's footsteps to the same College in 1595.* Two years later he took Holy Orders, being ordained in the private chapel of the Bishop's Palace in Exeter by Bishop Babington, receiving deacon's and priest's orders on the same day, July 29, 1597. He is entered in the Bishop's register as a "literate" as he did not take his degree until 1599. In 1599 he took his B.A. and his Masters degree in 1603, when he is recorded as being then in orders.

Not only was he an ordained minister, but he was also a married man. On October 28th, 1600 (the anniversary of his baptism twenty years previously), he was married at Ilsington to Mary Gye of that parish. It may be inferred that Radford Maverick performed the ceremony. The marriage is entered in the parish registers of Ilsington, and it is there, or at Trusham, that we should have expected to find entries of the baptism of his sons.

John was probably serving as his uncle's curate, having taken orders soon after his matriculation on purpose to assist him ; for nothing is recorded of his clerical work until 1615, when on the death of John Norreys he was instituted to the rectory of Beaworthy in North Devon, on the presentation of Arthur Arscott of Ashwater.

*Mavericke, John, of Devon, cler., fil. Exeter College. Matriculated 24 Oct., 1595, aged 18 ; B.A. 8 July, 1599 ; M.A. 7 July. 1603, then in orders. Rector of Beaworthy, Devon, 1615.—Foster's *Alumni Oxonienses*.

Radford resigned Trusham in 1616, most likely he found two parishes, some distance apart, too much for ministration without his nephew's help.

Neither at Ilsington, nor at Trusham is there any entry in the parish register of the baptism of John Maverick's sons. At Ilsington the name of Maverick only occurs in the one record of John's marriage; at Trusham it does not occur at all. It is just between the years 1601-1609, that we should expect to find it.

Aaron was the eldest. In 1622 he was left 20^s. by Radford, his great uncle, and it is worth noting that Radford does not add the clause, so frequent in old wills concerning such bequests, that it was to be paid when Aaron was twenty-one. We may infer that he had just maintained his majority. This brief entry of a legacy is the only occasion of his appearance in the records of the family. He flashes up, a spark extinguished as soon as kindled, and evidently died young before his father left England.

Samuel and Elias, mentioned as "two of the sons of John Maverick, son of the said Peter" were named on their grandfather's lease in 1609; and occur again in his complaint against William Champeney in 1612; they were then boys of not more than seven or eight years old.

A conjectural explanation can be given to account for the omission of their baptism in the registers. It is only offered as a plausible suggestion, liable to be contradicted by the discovery of the entries elsewhere. John may have baptized his sons privately at home, and never completed the office by the ceremony of receiving the children into Church, as appointed in the Prayer Book service. This latter part of the rite of baptism entailed using the sign of the Cross. The church insisted on it, the Puritans objected, it was Popish, superstitious, superfluous, and was one of the fiercest points of controversy between the Bishops and the Non-conformists.

Thus it would appear that John Maverick had conscientious objections—to use a modern formula. Also John did not want to get into difficulties over ritual at a period when conscientious objectors were apt

to be treated with a short shrift and a long rope ; so he christened his babies at home, and omitted, possibly through forgetfulness, to enter their names in the parish register. At that period the names of those baptized, married or buried were jotted down on loose bits of paper, and later on entered into the registers, when the parson, or parish clerk had leisure to do it, with the result that omissions were not infrequent.

Besides these three sons whose names occur in English documents, John had four other children, born in England, whose records are only to be found in the records of Massachusetts. These were Mary, Moses, Abigail, and Antipas. From their descendants the Mavericks have spread in many directions, and written their name indelibly on the land of their adoption.*

Beaworthy where John Maverick was instituted Rector, August 30th, 1615, lies on the north west of Devon, a little distance from the borders of Dartmoor. It is remote and little known at the present day, its conditions in the early years of the 17th century are past imagining. As a residence for a man of scholarly tastes, such as John Maverick seems to have possessed, it must have been exile indeed. All that can be said is that a minister who resided there fourteen years would have been able to adapt himself far more easily to life in the recently founded settlements of New England, than many of his clerical brethren.

The church is very small, and, though it exhibits a few features of Norman work, it is neither dignified nor interesting. The dedication is to St. Alban, which is rather remarkable, for there is little to associate the proto-martyr of England with Devon. The one local event was an annual fair on July 25th, of which the principal feature was a race of old women for a greased pig. This fair, with or without the pig, survived until recent years ; early in the 17th century, when John Maverick was rector, we may feel sure it was celebrated with all the merriment characteristic of the good old times.

*For details and verifications, see the *New Eng. Hist. and Gen. Reg.*, vol. lxix. April, 1915, pp. 146-159.

The existing Parish Register does not begin until 1677. In the Bishop's Registry at Exeter, there are Bishop's Transcripts, or copies, from 1602 onwards; but the years of John Maverick's incumbency 1615-1629 are missing, so that no information during the time that he was rector is available. It has been suggested that he was non-resident, but he was certainly acquainted with some of his neighbours in that locality. He may have lived there when first appointed to the benefice, and quitted the parish when he could no longer endure its isolated conditions.

Beaworthy is a long way from East Devon and the Dorsetshire border, places with which we must associate John Maverick, though there is only circumstantial evidence for his connection with them.

John Maverick's life is so definitely divided into two parts, that it is worth while to pause here, and briefly explain the ecclesiastical conditions of the period, which drove him, and so many more of the clergy out of the land of their birth to the new world across the sea.

All through the reign of Elizabeth there had been a party in the reformed church, who did not consider that church sufficiently reformed. They demanded a more complete rejection of rites and ceremonies, a "purifying" as they expressed it, from certain doctrines, superstitions, ceremonials, and formal expressions of reverence. It is difficult to see, had their demands been complied with, what would have been left. The Elizabethan bishops made a firm stand. Possibly they over-did their firmness, for drastic pains and penalties, in the form of fines, excommunication (then a really weighty punishment) and imprisonments, were imposed upon these "Puritans" nor were spies and informers lacking who reported the behaviour of their ministers especially if the minister happened to be unpopular in his parish.

In 1603 Whitgift, Archbishop of Canterbury, drew up a number of canons, or rules for the church, and required them to be read aloud in every church in the kingdom, the clergy also signing assent to them. Many ministers throughout the country refused to sign. The number of these "dissenters" in Devon and Cornwall

was fifty-one. Not a large percentage in the extensive Diocese of Exeter, where Devon alone had some five hundred parishes. But in 1607 the ministers of the Exeter Diocese further emphasized their position by publishing a treatise defending their opinions, and concluding with the statement that :—" the weight of episcopal power may oppress us, but cannot convince us."

By this time both Queen Elizabeth and Archbishop Whitgift had died. Ecclesiastical matters had been allowed to drift in the last years of the old Queen. James the First now ascended the throne, Bancroft was Archbishop, and they laid heavy hands on all who would not conform to their regulations. At a conference held at Hampton Court James declared : " I will make them conform or I will harry them out of the land." Little did he realize the effect of this declaration on the history of the whole modern world.

The first flights were made to Holland, the old refuge of those who suffered religious persecution in England ; but Holland soon discovered that friendship with King James was not compatible with sheltering his rebellious subjects. Political considerations had the mastery ; without being exactly refused protection the Puritans were no longer welcomed ; they saw they must look elsewhere for a refuge, and they turned their eyes towards the New World.

They were checked even in this direction. Several families went to Virginia, but when it was discovered that many more were preparing to embark, so far from " harrying them out of the country " they were forbidden to leave without special license from the King.

Persecution is a course that cuts its own throat. The Puritans were determined to migrate, so they provided themselves with what ultimately proved the most magnificent and powerful credentials that ever founded a People. The royal licenses for which the ever impoverished James was quite willing to be paid, were those Charters for Permission to Trade, which, by what has been termed a daring breach of the law, were treated by those to whom they were issued as grants for founding the political self governing Settlement of Massachusetts.

English affairs strengthened their powers, and assisted their independence. In the earlier years of their enterprise they looked back to England for help, depending a great deal on food supplies sent out to them, while, with more diffidence than might have been expected, they humbly asked for advice concerning the management of their colony, from a Government at that time incapable of managing itself, though not unwilling to try and manage other people. Finally affairs at home "did so take up the King and Council that they had neither the heart nor leisure to take up the affairs of New England." [Winthrop's Journal]

New England was all the better for it ; the settlers managed their own affairs and prospered exceedingly.

It is difficult to determine how far the Mavericks were influenced by the Puritanical opinions of their contemporaries. A distinctly calvinistic tone pervades Radford Maverick's sermon, but he managed to retain his two Devonshire livings unmolested from 1586 to 1621. It may be taken for granted that he was not among the fifty-one ministers who refused to assent to the Canons of Archbishop Whitgift.

John was rector of Beaworthy for fourteen years, at the end of which time he resigned the living on his own initiation, apparently because he wished to settle elsewhere. It is worth noting that when Radford Maverick in 1622 left :—"to my cosen [sic] John Maverick, preacher, one of Zanchees works on the nature of God in Lattyn," he does not mention him as rector of Beaworthy, though John then had the benefice. This gives the impression that John had then left Beaworthy to the ministrations of some local curate, and was preaching to more enlightened congregations in East Devon or Dorset.

The majority of the Mavericks were now settled in Honiton, a fairly numerous group of cousins, all John's connections, descendants of Robert of Awliscombe. From Honiton it is not far into Dorsetshire, and it is in Dorsetshire that we must look for the influence which led the Mavericks to New England.

The then rector of St. Peter's Church, Dorchester, was the Rev. John White, who has been described as

“a masterful old Puritan.” He held the living from 1606 until his death in 1648, but his place in history is connected with New England, and he is justly regarded as one of the founders of Massachusetts, though he never went there.

It has been said of Sir Walter Ralegh that he “understood that the road to England’s greatness, which was more to him than all other good things, lay across the sea.” The Rev. John White seems to have held the same opinion, and applied his wealth and influence to affording practical assistance to those willing to take that road.

He despatched a party from Dorsetshire in 1624. Some years later he procured the “Charter of Corporation for the Governor and Company of Massachusetts Bay in New England”; this was dated March 4, 1628-9.

We in England think of the great American Continents in connection with those daring spirits who first discovered them. Columbus, Amerigo Vespucci to whom they owe their name; Sir Francis Drake with his splendid talent for navigation; Ralegh dreaming ever of El Dorado; Sebastian Cabot, the Bristol Merchant adventurer; Henry Burrows of Northam near Bideford, the prototype of Amyas Leigh.

Yet the actual founders of these settlements, who dared not only the hazards of the voyage, but the experiences of new climate and conditions of which they were wholly ignorant, were the homely determined pastors, harried out of their country by the obstinacy of their rulers. Men who abandoned all prospects of dignity and affluence at home, faced the rigours of winters such as they had never imagined, defended themselves from some of the crudest savages ever known, and applied the determination which had defied kings and bishops, to establishing civilization and prosperity in the wild but splendid regions others had discovered. It was as if rocks descried by eagles, were used as nesting places for flocks of sea swallows:—“The opportunity of the moment lay in those happy hands which the Holy Ghost had guided, the fortunate adventurers.”

[*Edmund Gosse: Some Diversions of a man of letters.*]

The vessels came over in little convoys of six or eight, for mutual assistance and protection. They were armed for defence against Spanish warships or possible pirates. On board, besides the colonists with their wives and children, were horses, cattle, goats and sheep. A prosperous voyage took about six weeks, and it is not surprising to hear that the condition of the vessels could become very unpleasant.

No wonder they rejoiced when at last land appeared. Even John Winthrop's somewhat prosaic pen ceases for a moment from dry details to record the green islands, the flat shores with blue hills rising in the distance :— “ Fair sunshine weather and so sweet a smell as did much refresh us, for there came a smell off the shore like the smell of a garden.”

John Maverick formally resigned Beaworthy rectory in 1629-30. His successor was instituted on March 24th. The dates are perplexing, complicated by the year being then reckoned to begin on March 25th. March 24th would still be 1629. Whenever possible I have followed John Winthrop's Journal as being contemporary evidence. That same month of March he was chosen at Plymouth [Devon] as one of the teachers of the Puritan church, and soon afterwards he sailed for New England in the “ Mary and John ” whose Master was Captain Squib.

Winthrop wrote in his journal on June 17th, 1630, “ Captain Squib brought out the West Country people, Mr. Ludlow, Mr. Rossitur, and Mr. Maverick, who were set down at Mattapan.” These were the founders of Dorchester, Mass., named in honour of the Rev. John White, and recalling to many of the settlers the old county town of their native shire.

Armed with the new Charter, John Winthrop began establishing the settlement. As his license was nominally for a Trading Company the usual terms of the English Gilds, or Trading Companies were offered to the settlers; they had to become “ Freemen of the Company ” to secure permission to trade. On October 6th, 1630, among “ the names of such as wish to become Freemen ” are —

Mr. Samuel Mavracke.

Mr. John Mavracke.

Mr. John Maverick took the oath of Freeman, May 18th, 1631; his son Samuel did not, however, take the oath till Oct. 2nd, 1632; Elias, June 11, 1633, and Moses Maverick, Sept. 3rd, 1634. It is possible that John's younger sons were not qualified for freemen until the later dates.

An incident of John Maverick's life in Dorchester [Mass.] is recorded by Winthrop:—

“ 1632, March 19. Mr. Maverick, one of the ministers of Dorchester, in drying a little powder, which took fire by the heat of the fire pan, fired a small barell of two or three pounds, yet did no other harm but singed his clothes. It was in the New Meeting House, which was thatched, and the thatch only blackened a little.”

The New Meeting House evidently served both for congregational worship and the minister's residence. Such explosions were not infrequent; gunpowder was a necessity, and it seems to have been made at home, and dried over the domestic hearth. Accidents often occurred. If the disaster was slight, the hand of Providence was perceived protecting the godly; if severe, the individual suffered for his sins. The Puritan settlers missed no opportunity of improving the occasion.

John Maverick was highly esteemed by all in the Colony. He is called the “godly Mr. John Maverick” by Roger Clapp, another Devonshire man, born at Salcombe Regis near Sidmouth. The Clapps came out to New England from Dorchester [Dorset] and were among the founders of Dorchester [Mass.]. It is quite possible that Roger Clapp knew the Mavericks in England; Honiton and Awliscombe being easily reached from Salcombe or Sidmouth.

In 1633 Samuel Maverick received a grant of Noddles Island [East Boston] where he built a new house. Either John Maverick went to live with his son, or was staying there at the time of his death; a record of the “decease of the Fathers of New England” includes “3 February, 1636. The Rev. John Maverick of Dorchester, died at Boston aged 60.”

A tribute to him was penned by John Winthrop:—

“ 1636, Feb. 3. Mr. John Maverick, teacher of the church of Dorchester, died being nearly sixty years

of age. He was a man of very humble spirit, and faithful in furthering the work of the Lord both in the churches and civil state."

John Maverick's widow (Mary Gye) survived her husband many years. She made her home with her son Samuel in the house he had built shortly before his father's death on Noddles Island, Boston. The locality is now known as East Boston, but there still exists "Maverick Square." In 1665 mention is made that Mr. Maverick had his mother, wife, children, and brother living with him. They then were on Rhode Island. Samuel Maverick in a letter written Oct. 9, 1668, to Sir William Morice, Secretary of State in England, says that his mother "presents her humble service."

Mrs. Maverick may have known some of Sir William Morice's family in England. His father Dr. Evan Morice was Chancellor of the Diocese of Exeter, and his mother Mary, daughter of John Castle of Ashbury, Devon. William Morice was born in Exeter in 1602, his father died in 1605, and in 1611 his mother married again, her second husband being Sir Nicholas Prideaux of Soden in the parish of Sutcombe, Devon. Ashbury is near Beaworthy, and Sutcombe, though farther off, is in the same part of the county; where William Morice passed much of his early life. He did not purchase the property at Werrington with which his name is usually associated, until 1651, but that is also in the neighbourhood of Beaworthy. His religious convictions were decidedly Puritanical, but he was one of the Devonshire gentlemen who supported General Monk in restoring Charles II. to the throne, and was knighted on the king's landing in 1660, and immediately made Secretary of State. Samuel Maverick would have been a few years his junior, and the two may have known each other in boyhood.

Mrs. Maverick would have been at least 80 years of age at her death, and could have looked back, recalling many memories, which, had they been recorded, would have proved invaluable reminiscences to later generations of the family.

Surely she saw sometimes in mental visions the old England of her youth?



BOSTON AND THE MYSTIC RIVER.

(From a Print in the City Library, Exeter.)



" Lanes and fields, the song of the lark and the linnet,
 " Seeing the village street and familiar faces of neighbours
 " And at the end of the street the village church with the ivy
 " Climbing the old grey tower ; and the quiet graves in the
 churchyard."

She would have known where her sons were baptized, and the details of the death of her father-in-law Peter, vicar of Awliscombe.

Possibly like other old people she did become reminiscent ; and then, as now, younger generations did not want to listen to her. They were far too fully occupied in founding their own New World to pause and hear any details of the old country from which their fathers had sailed. Every day brought fresh discoveries and new needs, " Westward Ho ! " was ever their cry ; and they were justly proud that in spite of all difficulties having set their hands to the plough they never looked back.

SAMUEL MAVERICK. Among these eager settlers Samuel Maverick presents a most delightful character. Dry and meagre as are the details afforded us, we can read between the lines suggestions of romance and kindness which endear him to the reader even after the lapse of three centuries.

It must be confessed that most of the Fathers of Massachusetts wore a grim and forbidding aspect. Samuel Maverick in strong contrast was full of geneality and friendship towards all he met.

He came out in 1624, possibly with the first contingent of Dorsetshire men, despatched by the Rev. John White of Dorchester. Arriving at Massachusetts he settled at Winissimet on the Mystic River.

How lovely must that land of broad waters and forest primeval have appeared when seen by the first settlers.

" White man's country, past disputing,
 " Rolling grass and open timber with a hint of hills behind."

The Mystic river really bears an Indian name ; Winthrop sometimes spells it Mistick, or Mistich ; but when first seen flowing from regions unknown, the designation must have sounded singularly appropriate,

and has happily been retained to the present day. Winissimet has exchanged its old name for Chelsea, which is a loss.

“ Here it was that Samuel Maverick :—
 “ . . . broke the land and sowed the crop,
 Built the barns and strung the fences in the little border
 station
 Tucked away below the foot hills where the trails run out
 and stop.”

He had a neighbour David Thompson, also a west-countryman, sent out about 1623 by Sir Ferdinando Gorges from Plymouth, Devon. Thompson had his wife with him ; the entry of their marriage is still to be seen in the parish registers of St. Andrew's Church, Plymouth [Devon].

“ 1613, July 13, David Thompson and Amyes Colles
 were married.”

Together Samuel Maverick and David Thompson built a fort as a defence against the Indians. It was later described as :—“ a house with a pillizado [palisade] and flankers, and gunnes both above and below in them.” It was standing in 1660, “ the antientist house in the Massachusetts Government.”

Here Samuel practised “ large hearted hospitality ” and shewed special kindness in welcoming all new arrivals as soon as they landed. John Winthrop mentions that when he and his companions reached New England in 1630 “ we went to Mattachusetts to find a place for our sitting down [settling]. Wee went up the Mistick river about six miles and lay at Mr. Maverick's and returned home on saturday.”

Winthrop's arrival must have been especially welcome to Samuel Maverick, for his father and mother came over at the same time.

About 1634 Samuel had the grant of Noddles Island, where he built another house. John Josselyn, who came in 1638, writes :—“ July 10th I went ashore to Noddles Island to Mr. Samuel Maverick, the only hospitable man in all the country, giving entertainment to all comers gratis.” He was again Samuel's guest the following year.

Josselyn wrote an account of “ Two voyages to New England,” printed in 1674, and records the arrival

of Winthrop with the other settlers, among whom he mentions "Mr. Maverick the father of Mr. Samuel Maverick."

David Thompson died about 1628, and in course of time his widow married her husband's friend Samuel Maverick. She was considerably his senior, as she married her first husband in 1613, and Samuel was born about 1602, possibly later. He described himself as "aged 63 or thereabouts" in 1665. Where or when his marriage with Amyes (or Amias) Thompson took place is not known. David Thompson left a son John, and perhaps other children. Amias wrote in 1635 to Mr. Trelawney, Merchant, Plymouth, Devon, mentioning her "fatherless children." As she wrote from Noddles Island she most likely had then bestowed a step-father on them in the person of Samuel Maverick.

Her son, John Thompson, in 1643 assigned a bill to "my father Samuel Maverick." His mother Amias was living in 1672. By her Samuel had three children, Nathaniel, Samuel, and Mary.

Samuel did not limit his kindness to his own people. In 1633, Small-pox, "the white man's scourge" attacked the native Indians. The wild men were much impressed to find that though their own people forsook them, the English came daily and attended to their needs. "Among others (writes Winthrop) Mr. Maverick of Winnissimet is worthy of perpetual remembrance; himself, his wife and servants went daily to them, ministered to their necessities, and buried their children."

On another occasion Samuel managed to smooth matters when some sailors and traders of the bark Maryland got into difficulties with the Puritan colonists. He came all the way from Winnissimet to settle the affair to everyone's satisfaction. In 1645 he protected La Tour, governor of one of the French settlements, and kept him for twelve months in his house at Noddles Island; the French having quarrelled among themselves, and La Tour's fort being totally destroyed.

At the time of his father's death Samuel was in Virginia, where he remained for a year. Winthrop records his return on August 3rd, 1636—"Samuel Maverick, who had been in Virginia near twelve months,

now returned with two pinnaces, and brought some 14 heifers, and about 80 goats." He also brought "ten niggers" some of the first negroes imported into New England, where Samuel Maverick was one of the earliest employers of slave labour. One of the two pinnaces was a vessel of about 40 tons built of cedar wood at the Barbadoes. Owing to the death of the owner, it was sold cheaply in Virginia, and there bought by Samuel, who had only taken one pinnace from Boston and evidently required a second vessel for all the merchandize he brought home.

In spite of his good qualities Samuel's religious opinions did not satisfy the Puritans of New England. The Mavericks were loyal to the English crown, and their religious tenants inclined to be episcopalian. It is impossible to discover, either from Neale's History of the Puritans, or Winthrop's Journal, what was required by the non-conformist founders of Massachusetts. Their government became a sort of theocracy, and it is well known that so far from having "freedom of conscience" the settlers endured sharp persecution unless they shared the narrow opinions of their superiors.

The Editor of Winthrop's Journal, J. K. Hosmer, notes:—"This estimable man Samuel Maverick was looked upon askance in the community, where, though recognised as a man of substance and worth, he was given no public place."

Noddles Island appears to have been entailed on his heir, Nathaniel Maverick, who in 1649 occurs as "Nathaniel Maverick of New England, Gentleman," when, "with the consent of his father and by the advice of his friends," he sold to "Captain Briggs of ye Barbadoes one Island known as Noddles Island." For this Captain Briggs paid with 40,000^{lbs} of white sugar "to be lodged in some convenient place."

So frequently was Samuel embroiled with the Governors of the settlement, that he eventually decided to return to England and lay before the Government there the case of those who, like himself, did not consider they were fairly treated.

England was still too much engrossed in home difficulties to take great interest in Colonial grievances.

Samuel displayed a dogged persistance which extended over several years. His "Brief description of New England" was probably then written, for it bears internal evidence of being about the date of 1660. This printed pamphlet can be found in the British Museum Library. The original MSS. of his letters then written are at the Bodleian, Oxford; many of them are printed in the *New Eng. Hist. & Gen. Reg.*

Charles the Second was restored and the royal government re-established, and finally Maverick's pertinacity met with its reward. He returned to Massachusetts bearing instructions in which he was included with other Commissioners "To visit our Colony of Massachusetts in our Plantacion of New England"—dated April 23, 1664.

Under the same date were also instructions "For the visitacion of our Colony of Connecticot."

The Commissioners were to settle the affairs of New England, and reduce the Dutch in New Netherland. Samuel and his fellow Commissioners failed in their first undertaking, the Puritan Fathers of New England had no intention of submitting to any management but their own. Their dealings with the Dutch were far more successful, and, though they scarcely realised it at the time, far more important. England was then, most unwisely, at war with Holland, but this furnished an excuse for demanding the evacuation of the New Netherlands, and thus that part of the New World passed into the possession of the English settlers, and became the important State of New York.

Never could Samuel Maverick then have foreseen that he was planting the English Tongue and English People where they would, after three hundred years, have their share in the international destinies of the whole civilized world.

It has been said of Sir Walter Ralegh "that it was his undying glory to have made the great continent of North America an English speaking country, labouring in full faith and confidence that the great continent was by God's providence reserved for England." But :—

"God took care to hide that country till he found His people ready."

And other men, many of them, like Ralegh, west-country-men, built on the foundations Ralegh had laid.

Samuel Maverick, in reward for his loyalty and exertions, was given "a house on the Broad Way," which was granted to him in October, 1669. The site has been identified as corresponding with the present No. 50 Broadway, New York City.

He lived another ten years, or more. His name appears on a deed dated 1676. Probably he died in New York, but the actual place of his death has not yet been ascertained nor his will discovered.

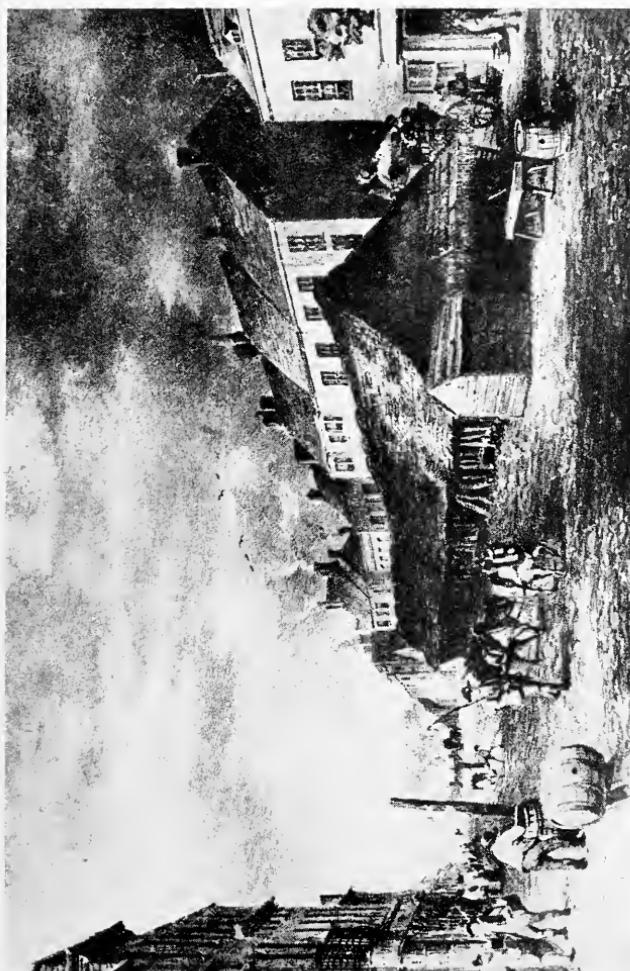
Both his sons predeceased him, Samuel, the second, at Boston in 1663, leaving two infant daughters. Nathaniel, the elder, who has already been mentioned, died at Barbadoes in 1673, leaving a son Nathaniel, and other children, from whom are descended the Mavericks of Texas.

Although her brother had heirs, Samuel's daughter Mary, described herself in 1687 as "wife of Francis Hooke (her second husband) and heiress of Samuel Maverick, deceased."

ELIAS MAVERICK. The record of the Mavericks of Devon and Massachusetts must return to the other sons of the Rev. John Maverick, M.A., who were born in Devon.

Elias' name was associated with Samuel's in their Grandfather's lease of 1609, and the complaint against William Champney 1612. Elias went out to New England in 1630, most likely with his father and mother. He took the oath of a Freeman of the State of Massachusetts on June 11th, 1633. That same year he married Anne, daughter of Thomas Harris, deceased. Her mother Elizabeth Harris married again in 1634, her second husband being Deacon William Stitson, an elder of the Puritan Church.

Elias lived at Winnissimet near his brother Samuel, and appears to have satisfied the religious requirements of the authorities, for he remained in Massachusetts. He, however, prudently occupied himself with the defences of the Colony, and in 1654 was a member of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company.



OLD HONITON.
As it looked in the time of the Mavericks.
(From a Print in the Dolphin Hotel, Honiton.)

He died in 1684, aged 80, and was buried at Charleston, Mass., his wife surviving him till 1697. They had eleven children, five of whom were sons, who remained with their families at Winnissinet, the name of Maverick thus being retained in their original settlement until the end of the seventeenth century.

MOSES MAVERICK. Of this son of John Maverick, though he must have been born in Devonshire, there is no evidence until 1633, when he had property in Dorchester, Mass. He took the oath of Freeman Sept. 3rd 1634.

He is of importance in the family annals, as his marriage links the Mavericks with the Pilgrims of the famous Mayflower which came to New England in 1620. Among the passengers is recorded "Sarah, daughter of Isaac Ellerton, and wife of Moses Maverick." Elsewhere she is mentioned as "Remember Allerton who came to New England in the Mayflower 1620, daughter of Isaac and Mary Allerton." As Moses and his wife called their seventh child, a daughter, "Remember," this was most likely the mother's name.

— Moses married her early in 1635, he then had property at Marblehead, and is distinguished from other members of the family as "Moses Maverick of Marblehead, Mass." But he paid rent for Noddles Island to the general court of the settlement in 1636, perhaps on behalf of his brother Samuel, for he had charge of the property during Samuel's absence in Virginia. His daughter, Remember, was born in 1656, and her mother must have died soon afterwards; for in 1656 Moses married secondly Eunice Roberts who survived him, and took out letters of administration of his effects in 1686.

Moses had left an unsigned will in 1685, but this was set aside. He, too, left eleven children, seven by his first wife, Mavericks, who through their mother could claim to be Mayflower descendants.

By his second wife there were four more, all of them Mavericks of Massachusetts, connected with Boston, Charleston, and Marblehead. [*New Eng. Hist. & Gen. Reg.*, vol. lxix, 1915.]

EDWARD MAVERICK, HUSBANDMAN, OF HONITON, DEVON. At about the time that Samuel Maverick left Massachusetts the last of the Devonshire Mavericks passed beyond the sunset to that other Land beyond the Sea, the last goal of human wanderings.

It is necessary to turn back for some distance in the family records to trace him.

Robert Maverick, it may be remembered, had a son Edward possibly his second son, who was buried at Honiton, May 3rd, 1598. In 1622 Radford Maverick left "Henry Maverick my brother Edward's son 20th" Henry, on May 9th, 1614, married "Sara" at Honiton, her surname is not recorded. They had several children, Edward, eldest son, baptized Feb. 20th, 1619, and a daughter Rebecca, one of the youngest children baptized March 22, 1628.

On December 16, 1642, Edward married Joan Darke; they had six children who were baptized at Honiton between 1643-1659. On November 27, 1633, Joan Maverick died. Edward had time to marry again; his second wife was called Jane, when and where he married does not appear, but he was buried April 5, 1676, and in his will, dated Feb. 1, 1675-6, he appoints "Jane my wife" sole executrix.

In this will he is called Edward Methericke of Honiton, Devon, Husbandman. In spite of the variant of the name Edward's will clearly proves that he was one of the Mavericks of East Devon, whose name as Maverick occurs in the Honiton parish registers.

He had reverted to the original family position as the prosperous yeoman, or husbandman, farming his own land. There was still some property at Awliscombe for he left his daughter Mary, "the rent of a parcel of ground at Awliscombe in the occupation of Robert Allerhead worth 20^s. a year." He also left "30^s. to my sister Rebecca Maverick." He mentions his brother-in-law James Darke and his sister Mary Darke, no doubt brother and sister of his first wife.

The Honiton registers record the burial of Jane Maverick, widow, on May 18th, 1692. Her will was made April 30th, 1692, and proved May 3rd, 1693. There is no mention in it of any Mavericks.

Rebecca Maverick survived until 1709, and was buried that year at Honiton on July 22nd, aged 81.

By his first wife Joane Darke, Edward Maverick had six children, four of these, two sons and two daughters died, either in infancy or early youth. Sarah, the eldest, married Aaron Sexton at Honiton in 1669. Susannah, baptized at Honiton May 27, 1659, may be identical with the Susannah of the following entries, in the baptismal register at Honiton :—

1677, Sept. 30. Lewes [Lewis], son of Lewes and Susannah Maverick.

1679, Aug. 13. William, son of Lewes & Susannah Maverick.

Of the Lewes, or Lewis Maverick here mentioned there is no other record, nor is there any entry of a marriage. But members of the family were scattered among the parishes that lie around Honiton, and a cousin Lewis Maverick may have resided in one of them. No entry exists to shew whether Lewes and William survived, or died in infancy. Susannah Maverick was buried at Honiton 19 Feb., 1721, and there is no later entry of the name in the parish registers of the old Devonshire market town.

From the Baptism of Radford Maverick in 1560, to the burial of Susannah in 1721 is rather more than a hundred and fifty years ; the first century and a half of that family tree, which planted by John and Samuel Maverick in the New World, has, in the course of three centuries, spread its branches far and wide.

The name no longer occurs in Devon, but when the tercentenary of John Maverick's arrival in Massachusetts is celebrated by his descendants, it will be found indelibly stamped on that soil whither the Rector of Beaworthy carried it ; where he and his son Samuel took an effective share in making the wide spaces they planted the dwelling place of a great nation.

APPENDIX.

Transcriptions of original documents and wills relating to the Devonshire Mavericks.

These do not include extracts from parish registers which have already been printed in the *New England Hist. and Genealogical Register*.

CONCERNING JEFFRY GRANOW.

The very same informacions which are now exhibited to her most excellent majesty [Queen Elizabeth] by Jeffrey Granow were complained of in November, 1586.

The said Granow lying in the Sheriff's ward of Devon at the suit of one Mavericke, his brother-in-law, he caused a complaint in writing to be delivered to Mr. J. Rawley, Justice of Peace in the County of Devon, where with Sir John Gilbert and Richard Sparrey, Esqr. (being made acquainted by Mr. Rawley) did send for the said Granow out of the said ward, and examined the matter carefully and found that the words were supposed to be spoken three years before that time.

Afterwards the same informacions being given to the lords of her Majesties Privy Council by Granowes means their lordships directed their letters to certaine Justices of the Peace in the said county of Devon whoe again examined the matter and made report of the same unto their lordships, and of their opinion of the good disposition of Maverick, a learned Preacher, and of the evell lyfe and conversacion of Granow, as appereith by their letter to their Lordships which is extant dated the first of January, 1590.

The like complaint was exhibited to the Justices of Assize at twoe several times.

Granow saith that about three years after they were spoken by Maverick, he revealed the same to one Searle, Binford and Jenkins.

Whose examinacions taken before the Maior and the Bishop of Exeter in the yeare 90 are in so manie particularities different as they judge the accusacion to be merely false and of mallice. For Granow never gave informacion of these thinges vntil he was in execucion at the suit of Maverick.

This matter being renewed again to the Lordes of the Counsell in the same yeare aforesaid their Lordships then referred the Examinacions thereof vnto the Lord Bishop of Exeter and the Maior ; whose letter is extant, of their opinion of the untruth of the accusacion, the general good opinion of Maverick to be a learned Preacher and the Evell lyfe and conversacion of Granowe.

About some five or six yeares after this, the complaint was again revived to their lordships, and refered to the then Lord Bishop of Exeter, now Bishop of Worcester, and the Maior of Exeter, who carefully examining the matter did find no credit in the accusacion ; and the accused to be greatly wronged ; and an order was entered in the Counsell book for the discharge of Maverick who attended on their Lordships.

About three yeares sithence Granow gave private informacion to the Lord Chief Justice of the former accusacions. His Lordship sent for the said Granow being still prisoner in Exeter with a *Corpus cum Causa*.

At his repair to his lordship he was able to say nothing, whereupon his lordship would have sent him back again, but by intreayt he was committed unto the Kinges Bench.

This last yeaer he hath exhibited divers like informacions to the lords, who referred the same to the Lord Chief Justice.

And there are divers peticions and informacions in the Counsell Chest to the like effect full of raylings.

Emongst the examinations taken there are divers matters concerning the lewd behaviour of Granowe and the Ground of this mallice Maverick and he having married twoe sisters.

Gerv. Wigorn.

Jo Popham.

[Endorsed Concerning Jeffry Granowe 1586, and, in pencil, added After August 1597.]

[Note.—The original spelling of this report has been kept, but the contractions extended, where “ Lttres ” has been written for “ letters ” and “ lld ” for Lordships.]

State Papers Domestic : Elizabeth.

Vol. 286, No. 55.

ACTS OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL 1591-2, pp. 103-4.

4 December 1591 at Whitehall.

False charges against a Preacher.

Yt hath appered to the Lordes and others of her Majesties Privy Council by letters as well from the Lord Bishop of Exeter as from the Maior and divers of the Aldermen of that cittie, bearing date the xxth of November last that one Geffery Granowe and one Andrew Holmer have hereto-fore falsely accused one Peeter Mavericke Preacher of divers fowle and lewd matters, and that the same having been examined at sondrie tymes as well before the Justices of Assize in their Circuites in that Countie, and before the Deputye Lieutanantes as before the Lord Bishop of Exon, by auctoritie and commission from their Lordshippes given in that behalfe, and nothing material proved or found against the saide Maverick and so certified to their Lordships.

And whereas nowe of late the saide Granowe and Holmer attempting eftsoones unjustlie to molest the saide Maverick, the Bishop, Maior and Aldermen aforesaide have stayed and committed to prison the saide Holmer, upon notice whereof by the saide letters of the saide Lord Bishop, Maior and Aldermen as aforesaide, and the voluntary appearance here of the said Maverick made to answer any matter that might be objected against him by his said adversaries, their Lordships have dismissed the saide Maverick, allowing of the doings and proceedings of the said L^d. Bishop Maiour and Aldermen in the staying and committing of the saide Holmer, refering his further punishment to their discretions.

False accusations at Exeter. 25 April 1592.

A lettre to the Bishoppe of Exeter and the Maior of the same.

Wee have received your letters concerninge your proceedinge against one Andrew Holmer a verie lewed personne that exhibited divers complaints against one Peter Maverick Vicar of Olescombe [Awliscombe], an well accompted of for his profession and honest conversation.

For-as-much as upon due examination of those matters by your Lordship and others at severall tymes it did appere that the saide clamorous complaints have been by him prosequested by spleen and mallice, and without any cause given by the saide Mavericke, wee doe very well allowe of the course your Lordship hathe taken in committing of hym to pryson according to our former direction. And nowe perceiving he continueth his lewed behaviour and speeches wee did thinke it meete to require your Lordship that he may be there detained untill suche tyme as he shall enter into bonde with sufficient sureties for his good behaviour, especiallie towardes the saide Mavericke, and also that he doe acknowledge under his hande, the wronge done to the saide Mavericke by his false informacions.

From the records of the Court of Requests [1612].

The Complaint of Peter Mavericke of Awliscombe, co. Devon clerk, against William Champeneys gent of Yarnscombe co. Devon, dated 19 May 10 James I [1612].

The defendant agreed to lease to the complainant a messuage and lands situated in Awliscombe, late in the tenure of Alexander Harris in the right of his wife, and later in the tenure of the said William Champeneys.

On the last day of February, 1609, the defendant agreed that for £130 he would make to the complainant a good and indefeasible estate for ninety-nine years determinable on three lives, 20s. being then paid to bind the bargain as a earnest pennye, £9 to be paid at the next assizes holden for Devon, and £40 to be paid at every assize holden thereafter for Devon till all the sum of £130 be paid.

The three lives named by the said Peter were those of his son Nathaniel Mavericke, and of Samuel and Elias two of the sons of John Mavericke, son of the said Peter.

The said Peter appeared at the assizes held in August following to pay £40 according to the agreement ; but the defendant having intelligence that more money might be gotten for a fine of said messuage and premises, devised with himself by some means to put your said subject from his bargain ; and therefore took on him

to draw up the lease and inserted therein divers reservations, covenants, and unreasonable conditions, neither formerly spoken of, nor agreed, nor fit to be tolerated, and could not be induced to strike them out.

Whereat your said subject taking some offense and dislike, the said defendant moved your subject to relinquish his bargain ; and made a new agreement with your subject that if he would cancel the said bargain he, the said defendant would repay the £10 formerly received as part of his fine, and in addition would pay him 10 angels in gold, or £5 in silver, and would let him have the said messuage and lands for one year from the time of the first agreement ; which offer your said subject accepted, and agreed that the said William Champeneys might demise the same to any other, which he has since done ; and though this defendant hath often in the most gentle and friendly manner entreated him to repay the said £10 and also the 10 angels, yet now having effected his purpose the said Champeneys refuseth to pay, and evicted the tennants to whom your said subject had let the said messuage and lands, and forbade them to pay the last quarters rent to your said subject. The said bargain was concluded in private, and the said Champeneys put the said agreement down in writing and refuseth to give it up.

Asks that a writ of privy seal be directed to the said William Champeneys to appear before your Majesty's Honorable Court of Whitehall to answer the premises upon his oath.

Answer of William Champeneys gent., taken at Torrington 13 June, 1612.

Admits it is true that about the last day of February 1609 there was a contract made between Peter Maverick, clerk, the Complainant, and defendant, concerning the making of a lease of lands, &c., mentioned in the Bill, he this defendant had 20s. in part of the fine of the said lease, and £9 at the Lent Assizes then following, and the complainant nominated Nathaniel Maverick his son, and Samuel and Elias Maverick, his grandchildren, to this defendant, on whose lives he was to have the lease for ninety-nine years, and this was briefly set down

in a note by William Northcote gent., and subscribed by defendant and complainant, whereby it appears that a condition was to be made that the lessee could only let the premises from year to year, and that only to pasture and not to tillage, without consent of defendant, and that on the death of each of the three lives the best beast should be paid as a heriot, or 40s., and so on, as may be seen in reference to the note.

The said Champeneys gave this note to a friend to have a lease drawn up, which was done under the arrangements aforesaid, at a yearly rental of 9s. ; and afterwards the same was delivered to the Complainant who began to find fault as to the condition of letting by yearly tenure only ; and defendant denies that complainant brought a sum of £40 to him, and also that there was any second agreement, but admits that he made an offer to complainant to the effect alleged and that complainant would not accept thereof, although after complainant would have accepted ; but then defendant would not agree because one Harris who before had offered him £10 more for the same now again approached him. But defendant was desirous that the agreement might stand, and was willing to alter the condition of letting to complainants desire, if the latter would pay the £40 arranged for, which said defendant was relying on ; but complainant refused, and defendant believes he had not the money to pay, and so defendant was driven to let the premises to one John Burton for £5 less. And further he refers himself to the said note and lease formally drawn up.

The replication of Peter Maverick Clerk, dated 30 June 10 Jas. I [1612].

He acknowledges himself to be repaid £10 for the first payment of the fine if he had enjoyed the premises for one whole year as by defendant's promise ; but denies that the defendant was willing to omit the condition of letting, otherwise than for one year unless he gave a consideration in money, but alleges that the second agreement was absolutely agreed to and accepted, although complainant was willing to stand to his first agreement and had the £40 ready, and had not defendant

willingly made proffer of 10 angels to complainant to relinquish his former bargain, and accordingly brought £40 to the next assizes intending to have his lease sealed, which the defendant untruly denies; and he affirms all he said in his Bill was true.

[Public Record Office.]

Awliscombe 1613.

A TERRIER of the Vicarage of Aliscombe [sic] in the dyocese of Exon taken by Peter Mavericke Vicar and by John Hewsey and Christopher Pringe Churchwardens this fourth day of January 1613.

IMPRIMIS the house gardens curtilages and orchards thereunto belonging (viz.) a Hall and Parlour and Chamber over the same with a little chamber adioyning to it.

ITEM by the other side of the hall a Buttery another low chamber adioyning to it, with a hye chamber over both.

ITEM by the south east syde of the hall a kitchen with a furnace and two ovens in it and a chamber over with a milk house annexed to the sayd kitchen and an appleloft over it with a lynney and a pumpe in it all new builded and made by the above named Peter Mavericke at his own proper cost and charges.

ITEM between the hall and kitchen a Close-gard and another little court annexed to it bothe new paved.

ITEM by the Southwest end of the kitchen a little herb garden and by the north east syde a curtilage.

ITEM by the north east syde of the hall a nother curtilage and a garden new paled and both inclosed with walls.

ITEM adioyning to the north end of the hall a stall for cattell with a hay loft over it, and three other little rooms annexed to the east syde of it for Swyne and other thinges all new made and builded by the sayd Peter Maverick.

ITEM a barn adioyning to the north end of the sayd stall.

ITEM on the south syde of the fore court an olde howse with fower low rooms in it for a stabell and for hay wood and other purposes.



THE STOCKS, AWLISCOMBE.
(Photo by R. Van W. Maverick.)

ITEM on the west syde of the Churchyard a little orchard conteyning about a yard of ground.

THE GLEBE LAND

IMPRIMIS fyve closes lyenge together called Rufflandes [? Rushlands] conteyning about seven acres & a little Nursery adioyning to one of them on the north syde.

ITEM a meadow called [Mouseland?] Meadow conteyning about two acres, and another meadow called Little Meadow conteyning about three yards of ground adioyning to a grove called Woodcros.

ITEM a close called Fishellpitt conteyning about two acres and another called Breach conteyning about an acre.

ITEM another close called Mouseland conteyning about two acres.

ITEM halfe an acre of meadow lyenge in a meadow of Thomas Searles of Huntshayes called Shut Meadow.

PETER MAVERICKE.

John Hewsey Christopher Pringe } Churchwardens.

Anno Dni. 1601.

THE VICARAGE OF ALISCOMBE.

The Patron is the Right Honorable th'Earle of Bedford.

It hath pertyning to it (besides Tythes and Offerings) as followeth, viz:—

Imprimis House and Curtiledges two Herb Gardens
& ii little Orchards.

It hath of glebe land about thirty acres Whereof fyve closes called by the name of Park conteyne xv acres and are bounded on the south west syde with the hedge and on the other syde with Mr. Fulfords lands, Mr. Othes Peters lands, and with land of the Cytie of Exon.

ITEM two other closes called by the name of Russlands conteyning about seven acres lyinge near by the house of one Christopher Tawse adjoyning unto his grounds.

ITEM one other Close called Fishpoolpitt conteyning about two acres bounded by the city lands of Exon and by the lands of Mr. Ot Peter Esquier.

ITEM an other Close called Breach conteyning about one acre, bounded by the sayd lands of Exon and Mr. Peters.

ITEM an other Close called Mouseland conteyning about two acres neere by the dwelling house of one Edmund Burrowe & it is bound for the most part with the lands of Mr. Fulford Esquier and with Mr. Drewes land Esquier.

ITEM about half an acre of Meadow lyenge in a medow of one Thomas Searle of Huntshaines called Shutt Meadow of the land of the sayd Mr. Fulford.

ITEM an other Meddow called Little Meddow conteyning about half an acre adjoyning to the lands of the sayd Mr. Fulford called Woodcrosse.

ITEM an other medow called Foxe Medow conteyning about two acres [lying in between the lands of Sir John Peter K— *erased*] adjoyning unto the grounds of John Tyringe, Robert Fley, Rychard Credy and John Browne.

I found no implements in the house but the screens.

Per me Petrus Maverick.

Vicarius de Aliscombe.

WILL OF RADFORD MAVERICKE 1622.

July 20th, 1622.

I Radford Maverick Minister and Preacher in the cittie of Exeter. My body to be buried in the same tomb that my wife was buried in the parish church of St. Mary the More with a sermon there.

To Radford Maverick my brother John's son, my godson 20s. and I forgive him 20s. that he oweth me.

To his brother John 10s.

To his sister Cissel my cossen 20s.

To Robert Caddy's daughter my kinswoman 5s.

To Henry Maverick my brother Edward's son 20s.

To his sister my cosen Elizabeth 20s.

To my cosen John Maverick preacher one of Zanchees works on the Nature of God, in Lattyn.

To his son Aaron 20s.

To my cosen Nathaniel Maverick my eldest brother's son, 10s. to be put in a gold ring.

To my brother-in-law-Thomas Brewer 5s.

To his son Thomas Brewer 5s.

To my cosen John Brewer his son 10s. to be put in a gold ring.

To his daughter Mary my god-daughter 10s. to be put in a gold ring.

To Joane Rackley my wyves kinswoman my wyves best gowne and her beaver hatt and band with the trunk they be in.

To the said Joane Rackley one sylver presse that is at Ilsington, which was her grandfathers, also 20s. in money, 10s. to be put in a gold ring.

To her sister Mary 20s.

To John Rackley a doublett and breeches.

To his wife Wilmott for her attendance 20s. and one paire of coarse sheets.

To his sonne Martyn Rackley 5s., and his dame to have the keeping of it till his apprenticeship be ended.

To his daughter Tamsin 5s.

To Mary Eastcott my wyves sisters daughter 20s.

To my cosen Anne Rackley widow one gown cloth of serge which is at Gregory Sopers unmade, also 40s. for her attendance and one paire of old sheetes.

To her daughter Audrey 10s.

To her daughter Greace 5s.

To her daughter Priscilla 5s.

To my god-daughter Dowsabel Sutcott 10s. in gold to be put into a ring.

To Mr. Gregory Soper my saddle bridle and furniture, and one caliver which is already in his keeping.

To my old servant Christopher Syverett one sword, one shert, one paire of bootes and spurs and 10s. in money.

To Mr. Lang my Minister one jackett.

To Mr. Warren, vicar of Ilsington, my free holde in a tynne worke called the Sanctuary, and his successors for ever.

The rest of my goods to Anne Rackley of the city of Exeter spinster, she to be sole executrix.

Mr. Clement Owlbarrow, Mr. Gregory Soper, William Holmes, Nicholas Somers, and John Parsons, overseers.

(Signed) Radford Mavericke.

Witnesses : Clement Owlbarrow ; William Holmes ;

Nich. Somers ; John Parsons ; Christopher Syverett.
Codicil 27 die Novembris 1622.

Whereas I Radford Mavericke upon due deliberation in view of great weakness of body by means of a dropsy, not knowing how long I may continue in it do further desire by these presents which I will have stand as my will and testament.

The legacies which I have left to diverse and sundry persons to remain but to be paid in less sums (after the discharge of my debts and funeral expences) by my executrix, Anne Rackley and my overseers at their discretion.

Legacies to be paid in full to Joane Rackley and Dowsabel Southcott, Anne Rackley widow to have my wife's best cloak, the serge having been made into a gown for me . . . my executrix to reserve for herself a portion somewhat better than the rest in respect for her paines taken over my will.

Proved 7 January, 1622-23.

Inventory of goods of Radford Maverick ; 2 January 1622-23 in William Holmes, his house.

		£	s.	d.
Imprimis.	Money made of the plate	...	2	19
Item	A bill in Mr. Downing's hand	...	2	10
"	A bill in Michael Hard's hand	...	2	0
"	3 gowns valued	...	4	0
"	I suite of apparell of satin	...	8	0
"	I suite of black serge	...	6	0
"	3 old cassocks	...	1	0
"	I old jerkin	...	2	0
"	I old riding cassock	...	6	8
"	A cloak faced with taffeta	...	1	6
"	I old cloak	...	5	0
"	I old coverlet	...	6	0
"	I bed & bolster & 3 pillows	...	1	5
"	7 cussins (cushions) one canopy a half headed bedstead	...	16	0
"	I woman's gown, kirtle waistcoat & doublett	...	1	15

					£ s. d.
Item	3 canvass sheetes, one holland sheet, 2 sherts, 3 pillow-tyes, 3 bands, 6 napkins	...	...	...	16 0
,,	1 old carpett	...	...	...	1 0
,,	2 chayres	...	...	...	3 0
,,	1 truckle bedstead	...	...	...	2 0
,,	2 trunkes	...	...	...	6 0
,,	2 lowe stooles	...	...	...	8
,,	1 close stool & pan	...	...	...	4 0
,,	1 paire of andirons	...	...	...	4 0
,,	1 Bible	...	...	...	6 0
,,	1 candlesticke	...	...	...	1 8
,,	2 potts, 2 pieces of old pewter	...	...	...	2 0
,,	One boxe, one desk	...	...	...	2 6
					<hr/>
					Sum £22 14 4

Item: A desperate debt due from one Mr.
Gilbert who is gone we know nott where
to the value of £2.

George Trender.
Matthew Bowden.

P C C Scroope 109.

WILL OF NATHANIEL MAVERICK
of London, Gent.

17 November 1630. I leave all I possess to my
wife Mary and appoint her my executrix.

[Signed] Na. Maverick.

Witnesses: Ri Hulet, public notary.

Edward Smith.

Margaret Saunders [mark].

Proved 20 December 1630 by Mary Maverick, the
executrix and relict.

[In the Probate Act Book he is described as "late
of St. Lawrence Old Jewry London."]

This is the only Maverick will to be found at
Somerset House, London. Edward Smith, the witness
may have been related to Richard Smyth, the collector
of obituaries.

WILL OF EDWARD MATHERICKE, 1675. Honiton.

Feb. 1, 1675. I Edward Mathericke of Honiton husbandman. To Elizabeth Mathericke my daughter a bond of £25 payable from William Kingman.

To the said Elizabeth my great brass pott, 2 pewter platters, one coffer, one trunk, one signet gold ring, also the moiety or halfendeale of one bedstead, dust bed clothes and all things thereunto belonging; the other moiety or halfendeale to Susan Mathericke my daughter.

To the said Susannah the rent of a parcel of ground in Auliscombe, now in the occupation of Robert Allerhead worth 28s. yearly.

To Susannah my brasse panne, and my great backe chair which was her mothers, and my greatest coffer 2 pewter platters and my plain gold ring.

To my sister Rebecca Mathericke 30s.

The rest of my goods to Jane my now wife, whom I make sole executrix. My brother in law James Darke and Mary his sister to be overseers.

[mark of] Edward Mathericke.

Mary Downe } Witnesses.
Ambrose Cleake }

Proved 29 Nov., 1676.

Inventory of goods of Edward Mathericke, husbandman, taken by Rober Brownsey and Ambrose Cleake.

		£	s.	d.
His wearing apparell	...	2	0	0
Two half head bedsteads, 2 dust beds, rugs, coverleds & all things performed	...	1	10	0
One chest, 3 coffers, 1 trunk, 6 little boxes	...	1	1	3
8 small pewter platters, some small tynne dishes & tynne implements	...	14	6	
2 small gold rings, a small silver spoon	...	9	0	
2 brass potts, 1 brass pan, 1 kettle, 2 skillets, 1 brass chaffing dish	...	1	10	0
1 cupboard, 1 settle, a tabel-board & formes, 3 chairs, 5 little stooles	...	1	0	0
1 trendle, 2 barrels, 2 tubbes, 1 little old board and some other old lumber and tymber stuff	...	10	0	0

				£ s. d.
A paire of andirons & dogges, 3 iron crookes, 2 frying pannes, billows [bellows], pot- hangers, fire panns and other small iron stuff	...	...	...	5 4
In candles & tobacco	...	...	...	5 0
One bond	...	...	...	5 0 0
Four years lease in a little parcel of ground in Auliscombe, called Rusland	...	...	4 0 0	
Some small trivial things not seen and forgotten	...	...	...	5 0
				<hr/>
				£20 10 1

Exhibited 29 Nov., 1767
By Jane Metherick Widow.

JANE MAVERICK, Honiton, 1693.

Last day of April 1692, I Jane Mavericke of Honiton widow:—

To John Harding 40s.

To Margaret Gooding 20s., three coates, one waistcoat, one change, one handkercher, two pairs of stockings and shoes.

To her daughter Joan 5s.

To Jude Jellibrowne 20s.

To John Maunder junior, and the said Jude Jellibrowne all the goods in the chamber to be divided between them.

To Joan Vinsen 10s. To Jane Kempland 10s.

The rest of my goods to Joan Maunder the wife of John Maunder sole executrix.

[mark of] Jane Maverick.

John Galsworthy
Thomas Clarke
Elias Stickell } Witnesses.

Proved 3 May, 1693.

Inventory of the goods of Jane Maverick late of Honiton deceased: Praysed 19 May, 1692, by Robert Brownsey and John Goldsworthy.

Imprimis. Her wearing apparell 1 10 0

Item					£	s.	d.
	Bed rugs, blankets, &c.	...	...	...	1	7	0
"	One crock, one skillet, one pestal & mortar	...	...	...	10	0	
"	3 little platters and 2 candlesticks	...			4	0	
"	One old chest, 3 little boxes	...			7	6	
"	2 crookes, a paire of pot-hooks, & one flesh pick	...	...	...	2	0	
"	In leek seed	...	...	...	1	0	0
"	A ring and a little piece of gold	...			10	0	
"	One chare and stooles	...	...	...	1	6	
"	One Bond	...	...	...	10	0	0
					£15	13	0

John Goldsworthy.
Robert Browning.

The illustrations in this volume have been chosen for their association with the life of John Maverick from his baptism in Awliscombe Church in 1578, to his arrival at Winissimet in 1630. Thanks are due to Messrs. Eland Bros., Exeter; to the proprietors of the Dolphin Hotel, Honiton; and to the Exeter City Library for lending blocks, and giving permission to reproduce old engravings. Also to the Diocesan Registrar, Exeter, for permission to have a photograph taken of Peter Maverick's signature on the Terrier of 1601. Mr. W. Avoilet of Exeter and Mr. Berry of Honiton have kindly taken the photographs.

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